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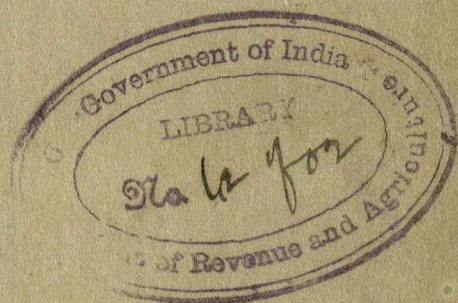
A

MEDICO-TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

KOTA & JHALAWAR

WITH PLANS.



BY

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AND

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MEDICO-TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF KOTA.

KOTA lies between $24^{\circ}7'$ and $25^{\circ}40'$ North latitude, and between $75^{\circ}40'$ and $76^{\circ}59'$ East longitude. The State is bounded north and north-west by the river Chambal which separates it from Bundi ; east by Gwalior and the Tonk districts of Chhabra ; south by Rajgarh and Khilchipur, outlying portions of Gwalior and Indore, and by the New State of Jhalawar ; west by Udaipur and detached districts of Indore. Its area is 5,711 square miles. The population calculated on the census of 1891 is 719, 043 or 125.9 per square mile.

HISTORY.

Kota State originally formed part of the tract of country known as Haraoti (the land of the Hara Rajputs), of which the capital was Bundi. Haraoti, however, was dismembered about 1625, Kotah being given to Madhu Singh, son of Rao Ratan, Maharao of Bundi, as a reward for services rendered to the Moghal in a rebellion of the prince who subsequently became the Emperor Shajehan. The State of Kota was nearly ruined by unsuccessful wars with Jaipur and the Maharattas to whom tribute had to be paid. Ultimately, towards the close of the eighteenth century A. D., the distinguished Prime Minister, Zalim Singh, succeeded in saving Kota and finally in making it one of the most prosperous of the Rajput States. In recognition of his services and for the benefit of his heirs the State of Jhalawar was founded largely at the expense of the Kota State in the year 1837.

On the 1st January 1899 the greater portion of the territory taken from Kota, to form the Jhalawar State was restored. The restored tracts have an area of 1,927 square miles with a population of 192,776 and contained 1,048 villages. They include the whole of Shahabad, and the following Tehsils taken from Central Jhalawar Chipa Barode Manohar Thana, Iklera, Ghatoli, Asnawar, Bakani, Chechut and half of Suket Tehsil.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The State slopes gently northwards from the high table land of Malwa, and is drained by the Chambal and its tributaries, all flowing towards the north-east. The Mukund Darrah range of hills runs across the southern portion of the State from south-east to north-west, in some parts standing from 1,200 to 1,600 feet above the sea and extending from the Chambal to the Kali Sindh. The highest peak is 1,671 feet high, and near it the range is pierced by the Makund Darrah pass, one of the chief outlets between northern and southern India. The hills are covered with thick jungle composed of stunted trees and undergrowth. The chief rivers are the Chambal and its tributaries, the Kali Sindh, Panwar and Parbati, all of considerable size. There are no natural lakes, but numerous artificial tanks exist, some of large size.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kota, charming in the cold weather, becomes sultry during the prevalence of the hot winds of summer ; and towards the close of the rainy season it is decidedly



unpleasant, unhealthy and relaxing. The mean temperature is said by old inhabitants to be 82°. The average annual rainfall of the State is 33·42 and 28·64 for Kota City. The State shortly is characterized by good rainfall on fertile soil with extensive forest tracts for fodder and fuel.

PEOPLE.

The ruling race of Kota belongs to the Chohan clan of Rajputs. This clan previous to the acquisition of territory from Jhalawar formed 15 per 1,000 of the total population of the Sate.

Out of the total population, *vis.*, 719,043, 374,996 are males and 344,047 females, inhabiting 4 towns and 2,674 villages (Census of 1891). 7·85% are urban and 92·15% rural.

The density of the population is 125·9 per square mile and 247·79 per village. The population of the 4 towns aggregates 45,451.

There are 59 Musalmans and 8 Jains per 1,000 of the population.

The following tables show the ratios per thousand, prior to the acquisition of territory from Jhalawar : (1) Classifying by caste ; (2) by nationality or traditional occupation ; (3) by occupation actually pursued.

I.—Ratio per thousand of 21 selected castes—

Brahman	...	...	72	Kumhar	...	...	23
Rajput	...	...	30	Mali	...	...	79
Mahajan	...	...	36	Ballai	...	...	30
Chamar	...	...	102	Rahbari	...	...	8
Bhil	...	...	19	Khati	...	...	12
Gujar	...	...	66	Ahir	...	...	12
Mina	...	...	90	Hajjam	...	...	16
Jat	...	...	9	Sonar	...	...	6
Baori	...	...	4	Mehtar	...	...	11
Bagri	...	...	...	Kanjar	...	...	...
Charan	...	...	2				

II.—Ratios per thousand classifying according to nationality or traditional occupation—

Agricultural class	...	...	435	Artisans and village menials	...	320
Professional „	...	...	134	Vagrants, minor artisans and per-		
Commercial „	...	...	45	formers	...	6
				Miscellaneous races and nationalities	...	59

III.—Ratio per thousand classifying by occupation actually pursued—

Government service	...	...	64	Commercial transport	...	38
Pasture and agriculture	...	...	437	Professions	...	22
Personal service	...	...	55	Independent occupations or with		
Preparation and supply of material				means of subsistence independent		
substances	...	...	153	occupation	...	232



At the census of 1891 :—

1,841 blind (850 male, 991 female)
 227 insanes (133 „ 94 „) and
 63 lepers (40 „ 23 „)

were enumerated in Kota State.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

With the restored territory, the following dispensaries were transferred from Jhalawar to Kota, Shahabad, Iklera, Chipa Barode, Manohar Thana.

The following is a list of the Medical Institutions in the Kota State at the present time :—

Kota Main Hospital	Atru	Dispensary
Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Mangraol	„
Military Hospital, Kota	Shahabad	„
Baran Dispensary	Iklera	„
Khanpur „	Rutlai	„
Etawah „	Chipa Barode	„
Sangode „	Manohar Thana	„
Indergarh „	Khairabad	„
Sultanpur „	Antah	„
Mandana „	Shergarh	„

The work done in these dispensaries was, in the 15 years 1881-1895, as follows :—

287,331 out-door and 7,758 in-door patients were treated, or a total of 295,089 consisting of 220,801 Hindus, 69,906 Muhammadans, and 4,382 of other classes. The daily average attendance, which in 1881 was 90.78, viz.,

$$\left\{ \frac{78.91 \text{ out-door} + 11.87 \text{ in-door}}{57.76 \text{ men} + 14.97 \text{ women} + 18.05 \text{ children}} \right\}$$

rose in 1895 to $\left\{ \frac{403.15 \text{ out-door} + 58.70 \text{ in-door}}{246.31 \text{ men} + 101.22 \text{ women} + 114.32 \text{ children}} \right\} = 461.85.$

The corresponding figures in 1896 were 47,626 out-and 1,348 in-patients, total 48,974, of whom 34,613 were Hindus, 13,255 Muhammadans, and 1,106 of other classes. The daily average attendance was 436.15, viz.,

$$\left\{ \frac{381.37 \text{ out-patients} + 54.78 \text{ in-door}}{241.83 \text{ men} + 91.91 \text{ women} + 102.41 \text{ children}} \right\}$$

At the beginning of 1896, Kota stood among the Rajputana States fourth for number of dispensaries to population, fourth for dispensaries to area, ninth for percentage of population treated (9.38), and fifth for expenditure on medical aid to its subjects (Rs. 19,057).

The principal causes of illness in the 15 years ending with 1895 were Malarial fevers (16.59 per cent.), diseases of skin and subcutaneous connective tissues (13.97), diseases of the digestive system (11.67*), ulcers (8.98), diseases of the eye (7.28), diseases of the respiratory

* Figures of 8 years available.



system (6.03), venereal diseases (4.06), dysentery (2.15), and cholera (0.62) were also noteworthy causes of illness. In 1896 the corresponding figures were :—

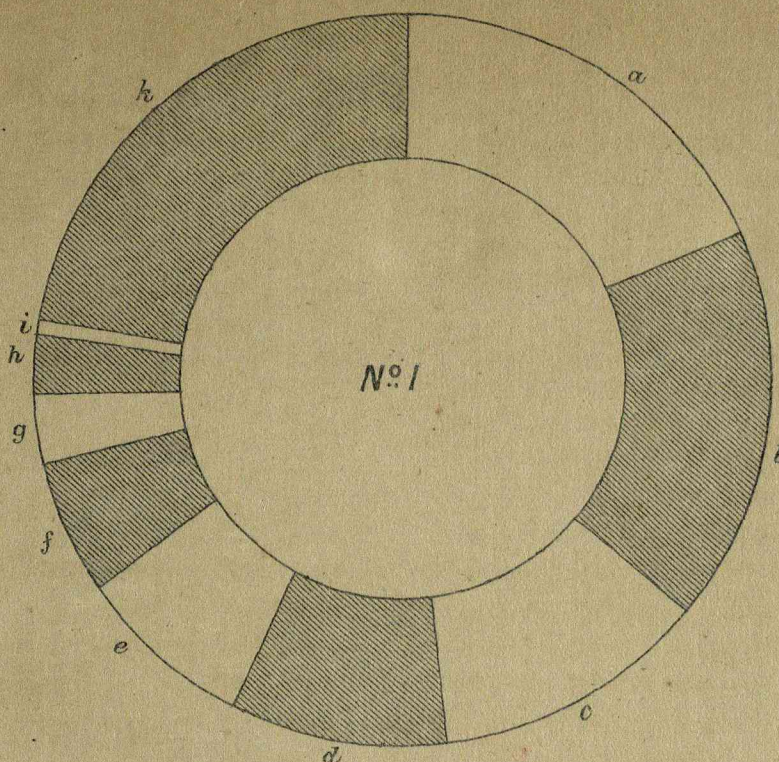
	Per cent.
Malarial fevers	15.58
Skin and Connective Tissue	17.95
Digestive System	12.61
Ulcers	8.98
Eye Diseases	7.82
Respiratory System	7.17
Venereal	3.45
Dysentery	3.37
Cholera	0.19

In the attached diagrams these percentages have been graphically represented.

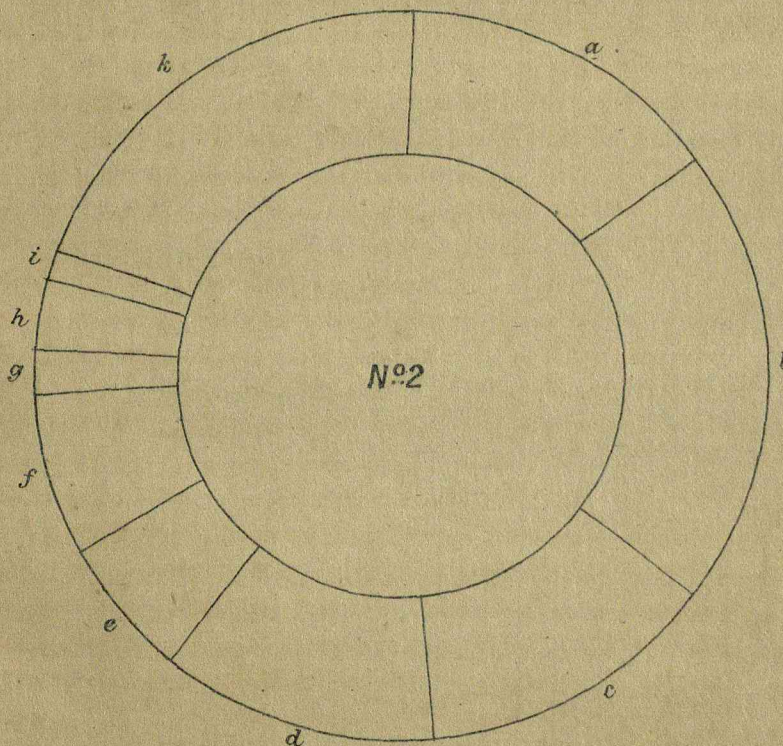
In the 15 years 1881-1895, 759 major and 13,488 minor operations were performed in the various dispensaries of the State : the former included 32 iridectomies, 193 cataracts extracted or otherwise treated, 14 lithotomies and 1 litholopaxy. In 1896, 297 major and 2,619 minor operations were performed : the former included 13 iridectomies, 93 cataracts, 2 lithotomies and 1 litholopaxy.

EPIDEMICS.

Cholera has frequently prevailed in epidemic form in this State. The outbreak in 1875 commenced in people who had come from Jhalawar. The first case occurred, on 6th June in the vicinity of Kota in the village of Kothri on the Jhalawar road. The next case was at Gumanpura, still nearer the city. Then, on 8th June, the disease broke out in the city in several localities, and continued more or less virulently till 28th July reaching its height on 27th June and prevailing very severely till 9th July : on that date heavy rain fell (6.6 inches), and the disease then began to decline. It was observed that at the commencement of the epidemic children chiefly suffered, later on females were attacked, and towards the close adult males ; 631 cases occurred within the city, 45.31 per cent. proving fatal ; 84 cases with 45 deaths occurred in the out districts of the State. In the jail, which at that time was situated in the city, only three cases occurred among the 259 prisoners, but the virulence was great, two dying. In 1882 cholera appeared in the State on 18th July, and disappeared on 3rd September. Out of 70 cases 32 died. In the following year it commenced on 19th July, and lasted till 14th September, 250 cases giving 114 deaths or 45.6 per cent. It could not be traced to importation from without. 657 deaths from cholera were reported in the State in 1885, the epidemic lasting from 31st May till 11th July. The next mention of the disease is in 1887, when sporadic cases beginning 29th July and lasting till 30th August gave 11 deaths out of 18 attacked (65 per cent.). In 1889 the rainfall being enormously above the average, cholera was unusually severe : beginning on 9th May it continued to 30th August. The origin was attributed to the great crowds who assembled for the funeral rites of the Maharao, the funeral feasts lasting 14 days. 3,669 cases occurred, of which 1,955 died (53.3 per cent). In the jail (now outside the city), out of five cases three died. In 1892, which was noted as a very unhealthy year in Rajputana, cholera, famine, small-pox and fevers being rife, Kota was again visited by epidemic cholera, which broke out earlier



DISC No. 1 shows the average annual percentage of sickness due to the undernoted selected diseases, as calculated from the observations of 15 years, 1881-1895.



DISC No. 2 shows the actual percentages of these diseases for 1896.

SELECTED DISEASES.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Malarial Fevers. | f. Ulcers. |
| b. Diseases of Skin and of Connective Tissue. | g. Venereal Disease. |
| c. Diseases of Digestive System. | h. Dysentery. |
| d. Eye Affections. | i. Cholera. |
| e. Diseases of Respiratory System. | k. All other causes of illness. |



in the year than is usual in this State, viz., on 30th March, and lasted until July. Out of 1,515 cases reported 758 died (50 per cent) [This was in marked contrast to the preceding year, 1891, when although in Jhalawar the outbreak was one of the severest ever known, Kotah State escaped with 28 attacks and 12 deaths, all in the districts : time, 22nd August to 23rd September.] In 1896 the disease broke out on 4th July in Kotah City, and prevailed also in the rural districts, the epidemic closing on 27th October. In all 252 cases were reported with 95 deaths or (37·7 per cent.) : 80 cases were in Kotah City with 26 deaths, 60 at Diloda with 25 deaths, and 72 cases at Mangrol with 25 deaths.

DISPENSARY TOWNS.

Kotah.—The capital city of the State, Kotah, stands on the right bank of the Chambal, in 25°10' N. latitude and 75°55' E. longitude, and is on an average about 850ft. above sea level. The Jamma Masjid bench mark reads 875', and the fiducial point of the cistern of the observatory barometer is 818'·91 above sea level. Kotah is about 120 miles from Ajmere and 53 from Jhalnapatan. The town (see plan) is surrounded by high fortified walls, except on the river face which is open, the river itself forming a permanent deep pool extending some miles above and below the city. On the eastern side of the city there is an extensive artificial lake, the Kishor Sagar, part of which lies within the city walls. On the other side of the bund of this lake are extensive gardens, excellently laid out. Kotah was visited early in 1848 by the Austrian lady traveller Pfeiffer, from a translation of whose Travel Notes the following extract is interesting :—“Kotah contains about 30,000* inhabitants and lies on the river Chambal in a far-stretching and in some places very rocky plain, 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The town, which is conspicuously situated, is surrounded by strong fortified works, upon which are placed 50 pieces of cannon. The interior of the town is separated into three parts by as many gates. The first part is occupied by the poorer classes, and appears very wretched. In the other two parts the tradespeople and the gentry reside; they have an incomparably better aspect. The principal street, though uneven and stony, is sufficiently wide to allow carriages and ponderous beasts of burden to pass without hindrance. The architecture of the houses is in the highest degree original. The windows are so narrow and low that it is hardly possible to put the head out; they are for the most part closed with finely worked stone lattice instead of glass. Many of the houses have large alcoves; in others there are spacious saloons on the first floor, which rest on pillars and occupy the whole front of the house. Many of these halls are separated by partition walls into smaller open saloons. At both corners of the halls were decorated pavilions, and at the further end doors leading into the interior of the house. These halls are generally used as shops and places of business, also as the resort of idlers, who sit upon mats and ottomans smoking their hookahs. In other houses again the front walls were painted in fresco with terrible looking dragons, tigers and lions, twice as large as life, stretching their tongues out with hideous grimaces. The numerous handsome Hindu temples, all built upon lofty stone terraces, form an agreeable feature of the town. The temples stand in open halls, intersected by colonnades, ornamented with several

* 33,624. Census of 1891.



quadrangular towers, surmounted by a cupola 20 to 40 feet in height. The sanctuary is in the middle ; it is a small carefully enclosed building with a door leading into it. This door, as well as the pillars and friezes, is covered with beautiful sculptures ; on the walls of the terraces are arabesques, elephants, horses, &c, carved in relief. The Royal Palace lies at the extremity of the third part of the town, and forms a town within a town, or rather a fortress in a fortress, as it is surrounded by immense fortified walls which command the town as well as the country round about it."

The town of Kotah drains itself partly into the lake or tank already noted as on the eastern side, but most chiefly into the Chambal. There is a good fall to the river, and heavy rain is speedily carried away by the drains which are chiefly open surface drains at the sides of the streets. The water-supply is derived partly from wells and baories, partly from the tank abovementioned, and partly from the river Chambal. The water of the tank and of almost all the wells is not good. The river water is very good, although from its sluggish flow during two-thirds of the year it is apt to be defiled. It is proposed to lead water into the city from the river from a point several miles above the city. This plan, if carried out, will give an abundant supply of excellent water, and should tend to the improvement of the health of the inhabitants. The results of a series of analyses of samples of water, taken from various sources of public supply, made by the Government Analyst at Agra in July 1895, are shown in tables annexed to this report. The Analyst only passed 4 out of 22 samples as fit for potable purposes ; he declared 3 to be "suspicious," and condemned all the rest as unfit for potable purposes.

SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of Kotah is described as follows in the Rajputana Dispensary report for 1870 : "A considerable part of the City of Kotah is situated between the river Chambal on the one side and the Kishnesagar Lake on the other, the water of both actually washing the buildings or walls of the city. But as the level of the water of the Chambal is considerably lower, some 60 feet, than the level of the city and of the lake, it follows that the water of the latter must percolate towards the river through the soil underneath the town. And that this does take place is abundantly manifest from the very damp appearance of the soil in the northern part of the town, or in that portion lying exactly between the two waters, while the level of the wells is almost that of the surrounding ground. The principal street of Kotah runs from the north to the south gate, parallel with the river, being only broken near its southern extremity by a ravine from the river, on the side of which, facing the Chambal, is situated the Maharao Raja's palace. Running also parallel with the centre street, but between it and the river, is another deep narrow ravine which, from the peculiarity of its direction and situation, demands particular notice. Instead of passing at right-angles or at a slightly acute-angle from the river, this nullah, joining the river at the south, passes almost parallel with the stream inside, and nearly the whole length of the town. Therefore those passing from the central street to the Chambal can only do so by passing this ravine, for which purpose several masonry bridges are provided. On the Chambal side of the ravine there are few buildings. On the city side houses extend to its banks. On the Chambal side 50 yards of rising ground bring the observer to the precipitous



decent to the water. And this ravine, so conveniently situated near a densely populated quarter, is the "cloaca" of a large proportion of the inhabitants, the heavily burdened atmosphere testifying that its depths, inaccessible to such visitors, do not enjoy even the relief afforded by the scavenging habits of Indian cattle and sheep—animals which, however disagreeable to recollect, do in most localities, on their daily passage to and from the grazing ground, effect much towards neutralizing the dirty habits of their owners. A marked characteristic of Kotah is also the large number of *pyekhanas* or latrines openly facing the streets, all the more pretentious buildings being thus provided with recesses in the walls receiving the droppings from above, the original intention doubtless being that dirt so accumulating should be taken away. But this is seldom or ever effected by human agency, although a bullock with head inserted in the small opening consuming the contents is no uncommon sight. If, however, the opening is too small or too low, the festering mass remains until probably the shaft is choked and interference compelled. There is an entire absence of any kind of drainage. The central street itself is slightly lower than the surface on either side, and must serve to some extent as a waterway. There are then in Kotah the following causes contributing to render the locality unhealthy: It is lowly situated on the banks of a river to which the country naturally descends, with an artificial lake and a totally neglected forest on the opposite side. The drainage from some part of the city and the outskirts passes into this lake, from which many people take drinking water. A deep nullah runs through the town and is used as a 'cloaca' by the surrounding inhabitants. Lastly, there is a total neglect of conservancy and large masses of ruined buildings. Such was the state of matters in 1870. By next year steps had not a day too soon been taken to rectify the state of matters described above. Through the influence of the Political Agent a good road had been commenced through the town, some drainage had been attempted, and a road constructed down to the Chambal. In 1874 a Municipal Committee had been appointed to remedy the pernicious state of matters and to take up the sanitation as far as the finances of the State would permit. And it is noted that by the end of this year a good road had been constructed from the Residency to the city gates, the principal roads in the city had been macadamized and were kept fairly clean, and some attention was paid to drainage and conservancy. The condition of the Jail was much altered for the better; and in short the whole place presented a more cleanly and less neglected appearance than in former days. In 1875 several public latrines were instituted, the staff of sweepers was increased, and the main streets of the city were kept very clean. This improvement in conservancy continued to be maintained. In 1882 the city is described as being kept fairly clean. In 1885 there was remarked a marked improvement in the sanitary state of Kotah; 14 new latrines had been erected, and 16 conservancy carts provided, and the main street of the city was lighted. In 1886 the Municipal Committee worked steadily to remedy the sanitary defects of the capital. By 1887 the latrines could accommodate 840 males and 1,350 females; and the trench system of disposing of the night-soil was now in vogue. In 1889 it is noted that a sufficient supply of latrines and urinals had been provided, and that the refuse was daily removed to a sewage farm and entrenched. A project for taking drinking water from the Chambal was broached. In 1891 it was possible to report that "the capital is well supplied with latrines and urinals,



and efficient efforts are made to keep the streets and lanes clean." In 1894 it is described as clean and well cared for. The Conservancy Establishment now (1896) kept up is as follows :—

- 3 Overseers including one jamadar.
- 21 Sanitary Police.
- 4 Mates.
- 26 Sweepers on roads.
- 4 " on trenches.
- 95 " latrines : 50 men 45 women.
- 58 Sweeper drivers.
- 10 Night-soil Carts.
- 18 Urine Carts.
- 38 Buffaloes for carts.
- 30 " " refuse, &c.

And there are 26 Latrines and
20 Urinals in various parts of the city.

The cost of the Conservancy Establishment, including Office Establishment, is upwards of Rs. 17,000 per annum.

MARKETS AND FOOD.

There are 3 dhanmandis, where the different sorts of grain are sold, and 3 vegetable markets. The grains sold are wheat, jawar, gram, makka, urad, mung, and the vegetables include kakri, turai, bhatoa, karela, bhindi, arwi, kola, punchia, lalri, and other kinds according to the season. The supply is generally sufficient.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Medical Institutions in Kotah City are the Main Dispensary and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children. The former was established in 1874.

The existing buildings date from May 1892; they were erected at a cost of Rs. 31,797, and consist of a centre block containing Dispensary, Consulting Room, Operation Room, and Dark Room, two Ward Blocks, which can accommodate 24 patients, including 8 in the two eye-wards, and the usual accommodation for the Dispensary establishment. The buildings stand on an open site on the bank of the nullah referred to which runs parallel to the Chambal. In the 15 years 1881-1895, there were treated at this Hospital 3,130 in-patients and 99,800 out-patients; and the daily average attendance rose from 72.59 in the first mentioned year to 86.26 in 1895. In the same time 5,187 minor and 269 major operations were performed; the latter include 20 iridectomies, 73 removals of cataract, and 14 lithotomies. The Medical Store is attached to the Main Dispensary, and the whole is in charge of a Hospital Assistant of the higher grade.

The Victoria Hospital for Women and Children was instituted by the Durbar in honour of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress Victoria, and was opened for work on 24th June 1890. It consists of an Office, Dispensing and Operation block, two large and two smaller wards, and quarters for a Hospital Assistant (see plan attached to this report). There were treated



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MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

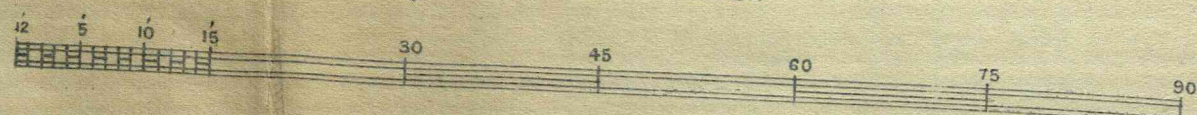
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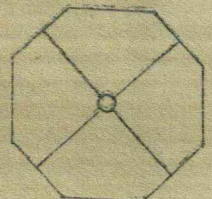
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KOTAH HOSPITAL

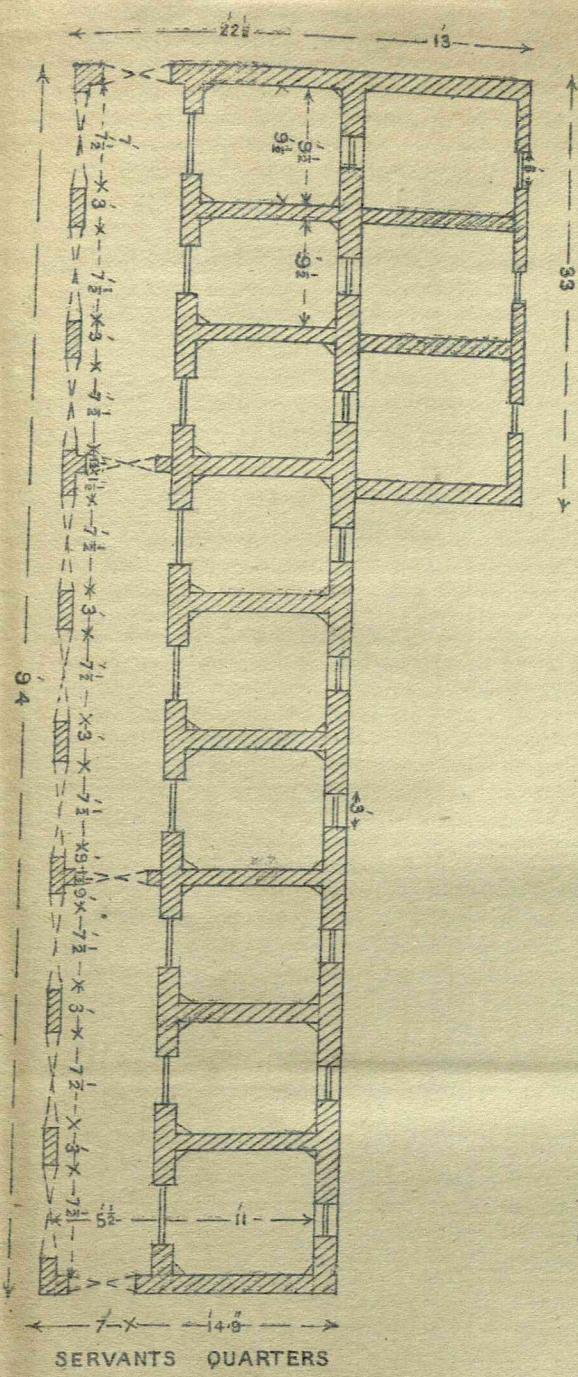
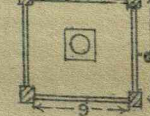
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THERMOMETER

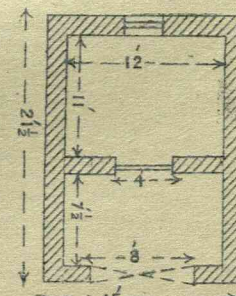


RAIN GAUGE



SERVANTS QUARTERS

KITCHEN

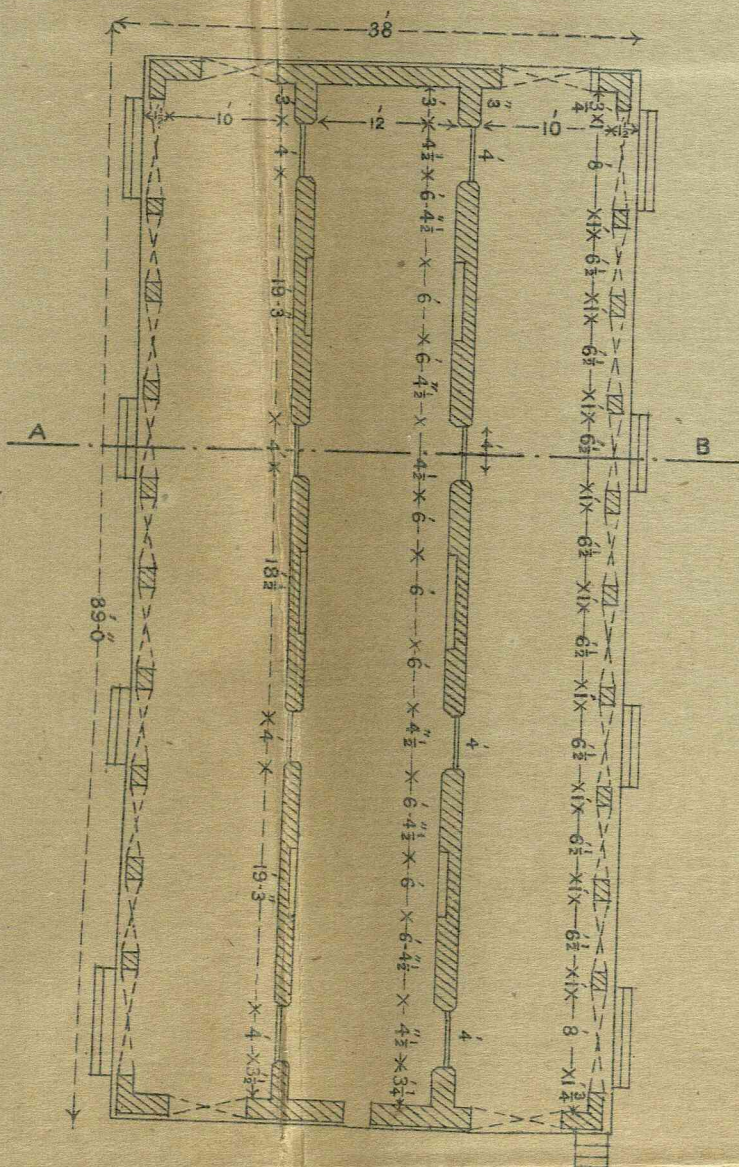


DOCTOR'S HOUSE

KOTAH CITY

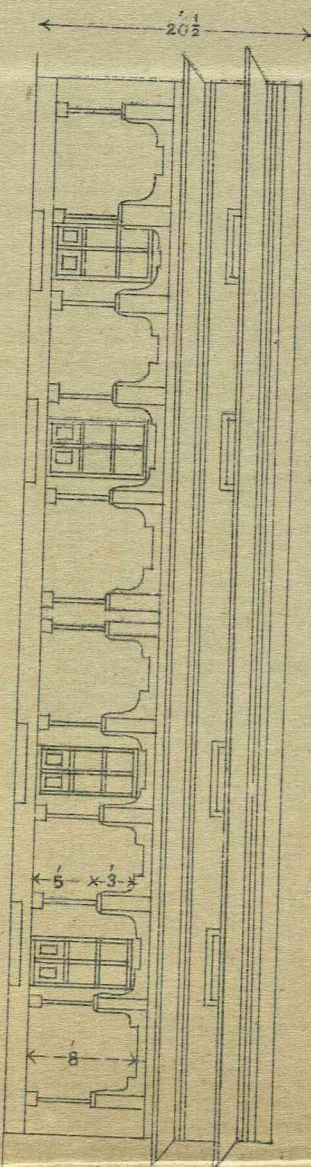
8-1

SECTION ON AB



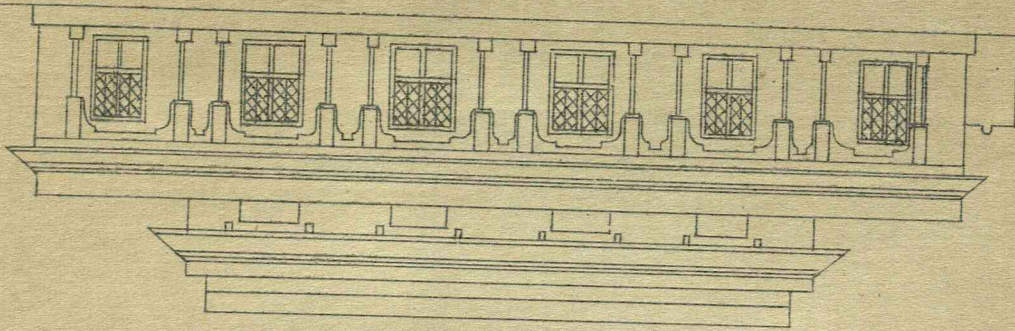
WARD FOR 10 BEDS

ELEVATION

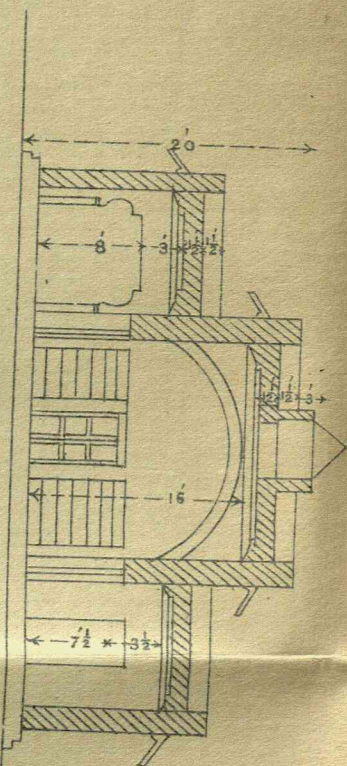


WARD FOR 10 BEDS

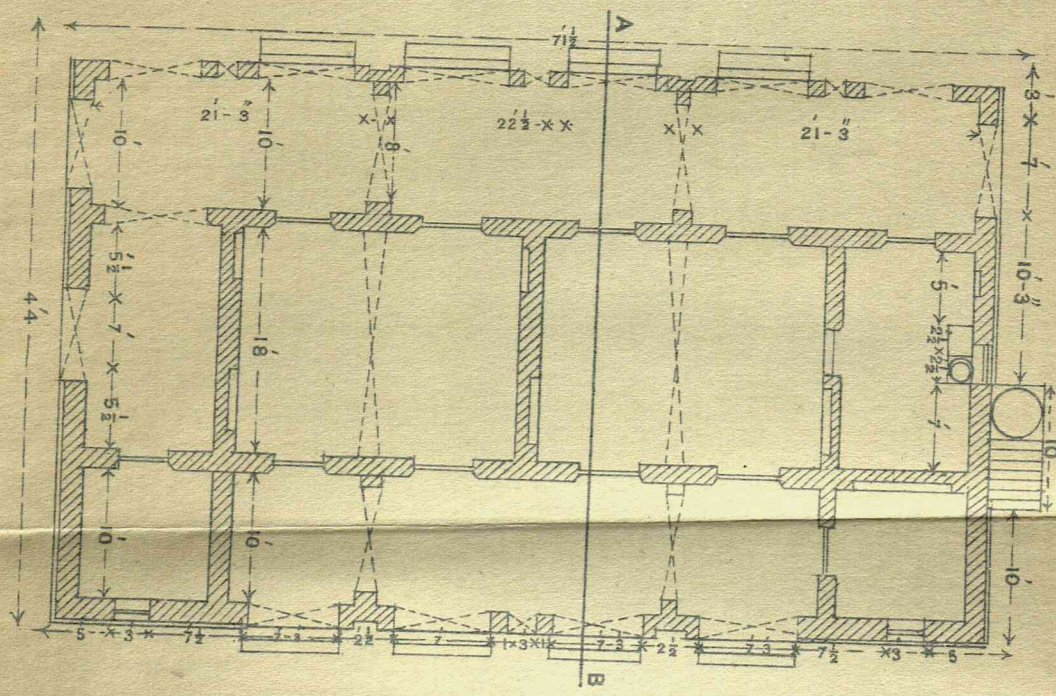
ELEVATION



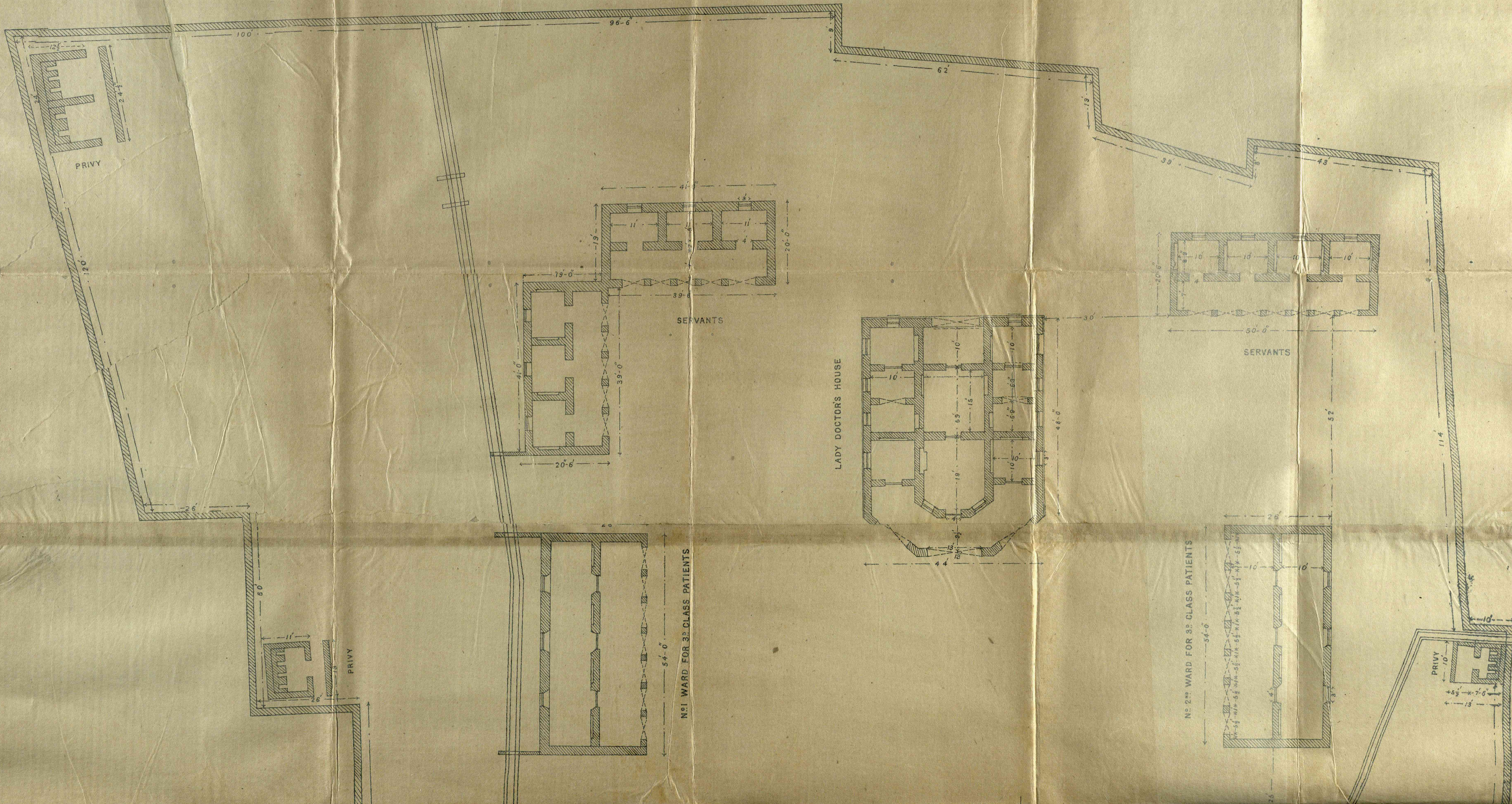
SECTION ON AB



DISPENSARY

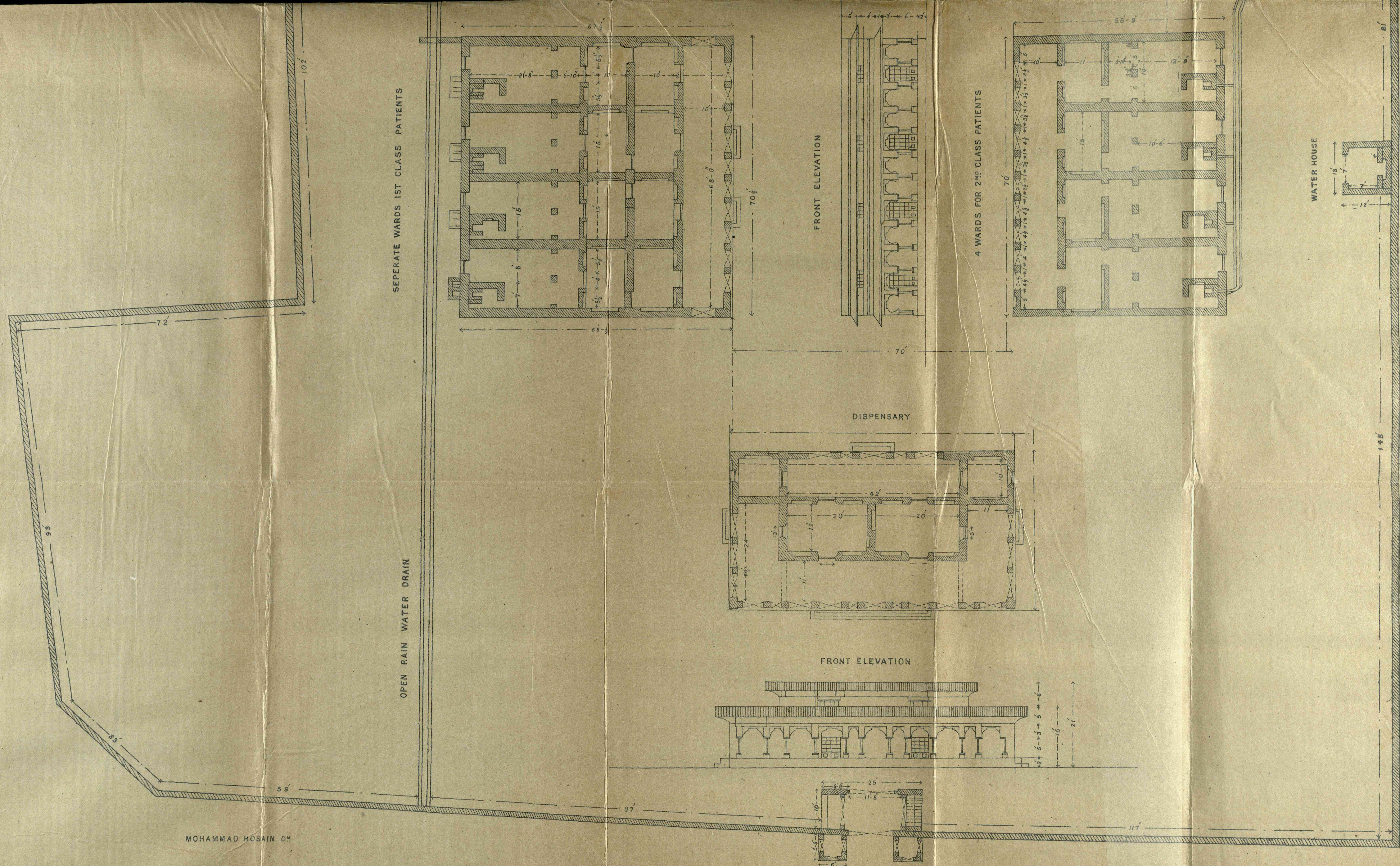


PLAN OF
VICTORIA FEMALE HOSPITAL
AT KOTAH





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MOHAMMAD ROSAIN D^r

Abdurhul
 STATE ENGINEER
 20/5/98.



at this Hospital from its opening up to the end of 1895, 22,325 out-patients and 1,402 in-patients; the daily average attendance ranging from 25.57 out-door and 4.99 in-door in 1892 to 38.99 out-door and 12.38 in-door in 1895. During the same period 141 major and 1,503 minor operations were performed. The Hospital was for short periods held charge of by Mrs. Bonnar and Miss Hannan, both qualified Europeans—the former died of smallpox, and the latter resigned: and for the greater part of its existence the institution has been under the charge of Hospital Assistant Bessie Karimullah, a diplomate of Agra Medical School, whose work has been eminently successful.

The next senior of the dispensaries in the State is that at Baran, which dates from 1878. Baran is a town of 7,067 inhabitants (according to the Census of 1891), lying at a distance by road of 45 miles, and almost due east from the capital city. The work done at this Dispensary rose from 1,199 out-patients and a daily average attendance of 18.19, with 19 minor operations in 1881, to 5,436 out and 114 in-patients in 1895, with 37.31 daily average out and 4.71 in-attendance and 24 major and 93 minor operations. In-patient work was begun here after 1885.

A Dispensary was started at Khanpur in 1881, and returns are available from 1882, from which date out- and in-patients rose from 1,061 and nil to 4,148 and 72 respectively in 1895; the daily average attendance rising from 27.66 and nil to 36.13 and 5.65; and operations from 4 major and 47 minor to 10 major and 156 minor. From its propinquity (20 miles) to Jhalrapatan Chaoni, this Dispensary has probably been well worked up.

From 1886 a Dispensary was established at Etao (Etawah), a village on the right bank of the Chambal, between 40 and 45 miles in a north-easterly direction from the capital, and lying in the neighbourhood of the Kotris, which are large fiefs situate in the north of the State. Beginning with 1,101 out-patients and 3 in-patients for 1887, the figures had risen by 1895 to 2,400 and 70 respectively; attendance daily steady at 17.93 and 2.89 in the former year and 17.89 and 3.04 in the latter year. Operations rose from 2 major and 32 minor to 12 major and 75 minor.

In 1891 a great advance was made in the supply of medical aid to the inhabitants of the State, dispensaries being founded at Sangode, Indargarh, Atroo and Mandana. The town of Sangode lying to the south-west of Baran, from which it is distant some 18 miles, contained 5,046 inhabitants according to the Census of 1891. The dispensary opened there in that year had up to end of 1895 afforded medical relief to 91 in-patients and 10,001 out-patients, and 21 major and 248 minor operations were performed in the same time. The daily average attendance in 1895 was 27.25 out-patients and 1.02 in-patients.

At Indargarh, the capital of the Kotri of the same name, which lies 6 miles on the left of the Chambal and about 42 miles north-east of Kotah City, Hospital treatment was revived, and in a systematic manner in 1891; and from that date up to end of 1895, 404 in-patients and 11,982 out-patients were treated, and 21 major and 629 minor operations were performed. The daily attendance in 1895 averaged 7.04 in-patients and 55.90 out-door. The cost of the institution is defrayed by the Chief of Indargarh.



Atroo lies some 18 miles south of Baran on the left of the Parbati river. The Dispensary now maintained there was for a very short time on the other side of the river at Jalwara. The work done in both places up to the end of 1895 aggregated 414 in-patients and 13,699 out-patients treated, and 24 major and 335 minor operations performed, the daily average attendance in 1895 being 36.42 out and 6.27 in-patients.

At Mandana, up to the end of 1895, there were treated 13,310 out-patients and 227 in-patients, while 8 major and 431 minor operations had been performed. The daily average attendance in 1895 was 24.07 out and 2.83 in-patients. Mandana lies quite near the road from Kotah to Jhalrapatan, being 18 miles south of Kotah, and some 8 miles away from the Mokandara range of hills.

The most recently instituted dispensaries in Kotah date from 1891, from which year work was begun at Sultanpur and at Mangraol.

At Sultanpur, which lies 27 miles north-easterly from Kotah, 187 in and 11,191 out-patients had received relief up to the end of 1895, and 31 major and 476 minor operations had been performed: the daily attendance in 1895 averaging 5.46 in and 26.19 out-patients.

Mangraol lies some 16 miles north of Baran and has the distinction which it shares with Kotah, Baran, Sangode of having at the census of 1891 had a population exceeding 5,000, actually 5,714. The work done here up to the end of 1895 was that 138 in and 7,943 out-patients were treated, and 25 major and 400 minor operations were performed: daily average attendance in 1895 being $\left\{ \frac{\text{in } 2.81}{\text{out } 24.24} \right\}$ patients.

The Corresponding figures for the year 1896 for all Dispensaries in Kotah State are subjoined :—

Dispensary.	Out-Patients.	In-patients.	Daily average Attendance.	Operations.	
				Major.	Minor.
Kotah City Hospital ...	11,339	316	104.71	100	660
Victoria Jubilee Hospital ...	6,228	435	59.49	75	644
Atroo Dispensary ..	3,425	124	33.18	12	144
Baran Dispensary ...	4,013	85	33.84	22	214
Etawah Dispensary ...	2,091	34	17.03	18	77
Indargarh Dispensary ...	3,065	119	47.25	29	175
Khanpur Dispensary ...	3,007	82	36.60	11	131
Mandana Dispensary ...	3,623	40	22.82	4	103
Mangraol Dispensary ...	2,603	55	26.81	14	124
Sangode Dispensary ...	2,497	5	23.21	..	74
Sultanpur Dispensary ...	4,735	53	31.21	12	273
	47,626	1,348	436.15	297*	2,619

* Include 13 Iridectomies, 93 Cataracts extracted, 2 Lithotomies, 1 Litholapaxy.



INSANES.

The Census Report of 1891 shews the number of insanes in Kotah State as 227, *viz.*, 133 males and 94 females. The varieties of insanity prevalent are not given in the Census Report. It is not improbable that imbeciles and melancholics are the most numerous, demented following and acutely maniacal cases being the rarest. Judging from the small number known to be under restraint, the lunatics are, as a rule, harmless to the public. There is an insane asylum of small size at Kotah close to the jail, in connection with which it is managed. There are four rooms opening on to a common courtyard. The asylum is generally full. Gujars and Minas give the greatest number of insanes.

LEPERS.

There is no leper asylum in Kotah, and lepers are not numerous in the State, the number in 1891 having been 63—40 males and 23 females.

VACCINATION.

In Kotah State is traceable back to 1873 ; probably it was begun earlier, but there was no European supervision, and statistics are not available locally. In 1873 a staff of two vaccinators vaccinated 1,240 cases. In 1874 the same staff vaccinated 1,434 cases primarily (71·34 being successful) and did 221 re-vaccinations at a cost of Rs. 240 or 3a. 9p. per successful primary vaccination. This is said to have been a smaller percentage of success as compared with the previous year, although the actual work done was more. Vaccination was said in 1874 not to succeed so well as in other districts. Such cases as were inspected were good in quality. By 1875 the number of primary vaccinations had risen to 1,920 : the percentage of success was 66·66. The total expenditure was the same as in 1875, but the average cost was lower. In 1876 native supervision was replaced by European : and although at first the work done was little changed, the percentage of success was increased, and the cost of each successful case correspondingly fell. By 1881, 1,896 primary vaccinations by a staff of three vaccinators gave a percentage of success amounting to 86·67, the cost per successful case being 25 pies (2a 1p). Next year the number of successful cases had nearly trebled, being 7,910, costing 24 pies each. The percentage of success steadily rose ; and in 1891 with four vaccinators 8,834 primary vaccinations were carried out (there being no revaccinations) 98·00 being returned as successful at a cost of 8 pies per case that succeeded. In 1895, of 12,749 primary cases, 97·74 per cent. succeeded, costing 6 pies each, five men being employed. In 1896, still with five vaccinators, 10,297 primary vaccinations were carried out, 96·37 per cent. being successful, average cost 9 pies. Assuming the reliability of the statistics, it must be conceded that the inhabitants of Kotah State are very fairly well protected from epidemic small-pox.

JAILS.

There is one Jail in Kotah State at the capital city. The present jail dates from 1881, in June of which year it was taken into use. Until shortly before 1874 the place called a jail at Kotah was in a most unsatisfactory state, "in almost as unsatisfactory condition as that of Jodhpore." When Nawab Faiz Ali Khan came to Kotah, among other institutions he reorganized was the Jail Department ; and the prison, formerly a most



disgusting locality, was rendered sufficiently commodious for the requirements of the State, and was kept cleanly and its inmates well-fed and cared for, instead of being taken into the streets to beg as was formerly the practice. From 1874 monthly and other reports began to be submitted in the Medical Department, medicines and medical aid being supplied from the City Dispensary. In 1875 a compounder was added to the Jail Establishment, and a verandah and a cooking shed were provided, and the sanitary condition was so much improved, that although cholera prevailed severely in Kotah City, it did not spread in the jail. There was, however, no separate water-supply for the jail, the prisoners having to procure their supply from the Chambal.

The average number of prisoners in jail was 221.69 (admissions to hospital 588, daily average sick 14.29, deaths per cent of treated 3.23).

It was found necessary to build a jail more suited to modern requirements ; and in June of 1881 a new jail on the south side of the Baran Road and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of the Residency was opened and occupied by the prisoners, the old jail being given up. The effect on the health of the prisoners was at once felt ; and the mortality which in 1880 had been "excessive" fell in 1881 to more normal proportions. In 1880, with a daily average strength of 296, there were 694 admissions into hospital, and the percentage of deaths per 1,000 of daily average strength was about 98. In 1881 the daily average strength being 286.05 (the jail being able to accommodate 335), there were 461 admissions, and 17.83 were constantly sick : 10 deaths occurred or 35 per mille of daily average strength. The causes of death were : malarial fever 1, respiratory diseases 5, dysentery 2, other causes 2 ; no death occurred from cholera. In 1883 the new jail is described as being remarkably healthy on account of the abundance of good water, good sanitation, sufficient wholesome food, and proper clothing. There was one case of cholera in the Jail in 1883 ; it was not fatal.

The year 1889 was remarkable for the severity of the outbreak of cholera in Kotah, which was attributed in part to the great crowds who assembled for the 14 days feast on the occasion of the funeral of the Maharao. The jail did not escape ; five cases were treated, of which 3 or 60 per cent died. But this small share of the epidemic was due to the excellent order in which the jail was maintained, the sanitation being very good, the accommodation more than sufficient, and the food and water-supply satisfactory.

Of 1891, it is noted that the Kotah Jail was in excellent sanitary condition ; overcrowding unknown ; health as compared with other jails in Rajputana good. With an average daily strength of 253.37 (the maximum on any day being 297), there were 469 admissions (1851.05 per thousand), the daily average sick being 11.10 (43.81 per thousand) and the deaths 4 (15.79 per thousand) 1 from fever, and 1 from dysentery, none from cholera.

Of 1894, it is recorded that the jail continued to be in excellent sanitary condition, although the deaths rose from 14.71 to 35.72 per thousand. The daily average strength in 1894 was 251.94 (maximum 265), admission to hospital were 253 (1004.21 per thousand), the daily average number sick being 5.36 (23.26 per thousand), and the deaths 9 (35.72 per thousand), of which cholera caused none, and fever and dysentery 1 each.



In 1895 the daily average strength being 224.69 (maximum 269), the admissions to hospital were 344 (1531.09 per thousand), daily average sick being 6.91 (30.75 per thousand); deaths falling to 7 (31.15 per thousand). No cholera.

The principal causes of sickness since the new jail was taken into use have been malarial fevers, rheumatism, dysentery, digestive system trouble, and affections of skin and subcutaneous tissues and ulcers.

The existing jail accommodates 244 male and 55 female convicts and 36 civil prisoners. Its plan is a square with admission at one angle, and exits to latrines at the other three angles: and it is dominated by central watch tower from which radiates a symmetrical wall, dividing it into five compartments or yards, three for males, one for females and one for cooking purposes. The prisoners are partly employed extramurally in gardening and partly intramurally in carpet and durrie weaving, cloth weaving, spinning, carpentry, blacksmithy, chair making and shoemaking.

The diet scale is good and abundant: the food is always wholesome and well cooked. An abundant supply of excellent water is derived from a well within the jail.

Medical Officers who have held charge of Kotah.

Dr. A. Adams	...	February	1879	to	March	1881
„ A. Moreton	...	May	1881	„	November	1882
„ A. Adams	...	November	1882	„	February	1883
„ J. Crofts	...	February	1883	„	March	1884
„ Harington	...	April	1884	„	September	1884
„ J. Crofts	...	November	1884	„	June	1886
„ A. Leahy	...	September	1886	„	May	1887
„ R. Shore	...	September	1887	„	December	1887
„ J. Crofts	...	January	1888	„	June	1888
„ R. Shore	...	August	1888	„	June	1890
„ J. Crofts	...	June	1890	„	June	1891
„ R. Shore	...	June	1891	„	October	1891
„ J. Crofts	...	October	1891	„	31st March	1896
„ R. Shore	...	5th April	1896	„	30th Nov.	1896
„ P. A. Weir	...	6th Nov.	1896	„	30th Nov.	1897
„ J. Crofts	...	26th January	1898	„	4th March	1898
„ Woolbert	...	April	1898	„	2nd Nov.	1898
„ J. Crofts	...	23rd Nov.	1898	„	Present date.	

J. CROFTS.



Statement shewing the total number of Patients treated and Operations

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.												CLASSES OF										DAILY AVER			
	OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.				OUT-PATIENTS.					IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other Class.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other Class.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kotah Hospital ..	8,034	1,229	3,377	12,640	231	7	10	248	8,265	1,236	3,387	12,888	...	...	9,092	3,446	102	...	...	202	48	3	65.11	8.06	25.32	98.49
Victoria " ..	..	4,970	2,503	7,473	..	405	119	524	..	5,375	2,622	7,997	...	...	4,681	2,501	291	...	...	354	155	15	..	36.61	16.26	52.87
Atreo Dispensary ..	2,060	728	756	3,544	41	8	..	49	2,101	736	756	3,593	11	2	3,127	404	..	...	...	43	6	..	15.65	5.92	5.76	27.33
Baran " ..	3,021	921	1,207	5,149	75	17	35	127	3,096	938	1,242	5,276	..	2	3,680	1,247	210	...	...	90	16	21	21.46	9.12	13.77	44.35
Etawah " ..	1,474	433	441	2,348	40	14	23	76	1,514	447	463	2,424	..	..	1,520	406	422	...	...	50	6	20	10.46	4.97	5.11	20.54
Indargarh " ..	1,061	844	1,017	3,522	49	15	3	67	1,710	859	1,020	3,589	...	..	2,517	791	214	...	...	55	3	9	27.29	13.12	16.47	56.88
Khanpur " ..	2,168	735	1,510	4,413	49	10	18	77	2,217	745	1,528	4,490	...	..	3,529	865	19	...	...	70	7	..	16.12	6.22	14.17	36.51
Mandana " ..	2,407	845	92	4,175	53	16	28	97	2,460	861	951	4,272	...	..	2,945	964	265	...	...	76	11	10	15.32	5.08	5.74	26.14
Mangraol " ..	1,797	526	707	3,030	52	19	30	101	1,849	545	737	3,131	...	..	1,870	1,230	130	...	...	79	10	12	13.15	3.99	5.53	22.67
Sangode " ..	2,307	599	764	3,661	65	13	49	127	2,372	603	813	3,788	1	..	2,716	944	..	...	...	115	12	..	20.60	4.60	7.14	32.34
Sultaunpur " ..	2,514	588	1,021	4,123	36	8	114	156	2,550	596	1,143	4,289	...	..	2,516	1,346	269	...	...	121	19	18	13.42	3.17	5.58	22.17
Total ..	27,443	12,409	14,234	54,086	391	532	428	1,651	28,134	12,941	14,662	55,737	12	4	37,974	14,144	1,952	...	...	1,255	288	108	218.68	100.86	120.85	440.29



DIX I.

performed in the Dispensaries of Kotah State during the year 1898.

AGE NUMBER OF				OPERA- TIONS.		Total number of diets supplied.	COST OF						REMARKS.
IN-PATIENTS.							Establish- ment.	Bazar Medicines.	Contingencies.	Diets.	Drugs.	Total.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Major.	Minor.								
11-14	0-20	0-64	11-98	74	621	4,280	3,595 7 6	23 2 11	357 2 0	403 10 11	707 4 0	5,086 11 4	
..	10-45	2-52	12-97	70	779	3,673	2,661 1 7	40 13 11	221 3 0	299 7 6	371 12 0	3,594 6 0	
1-83	0-30	..	2-13	12	105	570	876 0 0	6 6 3	12 10 1	32 10 10	192 13 0	1,120 7 2	
3-53	1-09	0-69	5-31	24	271	1,886	696 0 0	41 15 6	62 12 7	146 9 0	284 8 6	1,231 13 7	
3-00	0-80	0-56	4-36	7	90	1,530	1,092 0 0	37 1 3	43 8 3	152 5 3	130 9 0	1,455 7 9	
2-27	0-61	0-15	3-23	8	169	1,134	826 7 3	45 4 6	33 0 8	95 1 7	192 0 0	1,192 14 0	
3-17	0-84	0-32	4-33	8	137	1,451	888 0 0	13 8 7	49 11 7	124 4 9	241 8 3	1,317 1 2	
2-68	0-72	0-78	4-18	8	242	1,528	702 2 1	35 13 3	55 14 10	136 1 6	231 7 0	1,161 6 8	
4-21	1-14	0-95	6-30	8	254	2,598	696 0 0	35 7 8	81 10 11	219 2 7	169 0 0	1,201 5 2	
3-87	0-61	1-39	5-87	16	185	1,844	936 0 0	49 2 6	35 9 6	132 14 9	203 3 3	1,356 13 0	
2-15	0-42	2-48	5-05	5	317	1,687	636 0 0	24 7 0	67 15 1	131 15 3	231 0 0	1,091 5 4	
37-65	17-38	10-43	65-71	240	3,170	22,210	13,605 2 5	853 3 4	1,021 1 6	1,875 3 11	2,955 0 0	19,809 11 2	

J. CROFTS, M.D., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar.



APPEN

Statement shewing the total number of patients treated and Operations

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.												CLASSES OF										DAILY AVERAGE			
	OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.				OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Other Class.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Other Class.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kotah Hospital ..	9,165	1,265	2,913	13,343	255	7	10	272	9,420	1,272	2,923	13,615	...	4,093	9,169	81	...	219	63	...	77.38	9.68	22.65	109.71		
Victoria " ..	..	5,130	2,569	7,699	..	361	113	474	..	5,491	2,682	8,173	..	4	5,243	2,214	238	..	340	126	8	..	33.57	16.57	50.14	
Atroo Dispensary..	2,515	858	867	4,240	79	21	4	104	2,594	879	871	4,344	1	..	3,661	578	..	...	88	16	...	18.87	6.66	6.21	31.74	
Baran " ..	2,753	741	1,004	4,498	85	11	6	102	2,838	752	1,010	4,600	..	1	3,375	1,013	109	..	87	14	1	19.38	5.28	9.05	33.71	
Etawah " ..	1,316	404	498	2,218	50	11	1	62	1,366	415	499	2,280	...	1,422	487	309	...	...	43	9	6	9.73	4.55	5.15	19.43	
Indargarh " ..	1,730	857	1,123	3,710	84	34	6	124	1,814	891	1,129	3,834	...	2,622	886	202	...	...	87	22	15	23.15	11.41	17.05	51.61	
Khanpur " ..	2,006	747	1,338	4,091	49	5	1	55	2,055	752	1,339	4,146	...	3,325	738	28	...	...	52	3	..	16.03	6.61	13.66	37.20	
Mandana " ..	2,032	594	722	3,408	61	12	7	80	2,153	606	729	3,488	...	2,542	703	163	...	...	62	11	7	15.85	5.68	6.49	28.02	
Mangraol " ..	1,169	282	437	1,888	50	12	4	66	1,219	294	441	1,954	...	1,184	561	143	...	...	37	15	14	7.60	1.88	2.96	12.44	
Sangode " ..	1,893	391	617	2,901	44	9	3	56	1,937	400	620	2,957	1	..	2,028	872	..	...	49	7	..	18.88	3.25	6.36	28.49	
Sultanpur " ..	3,101	796	1,271	5,168	45	13	4	62	3,146	809	1,275	5,230	...	3,172	1,631	315	...	...	41	12	9	16.36	4.59	7.56	28.43	
TOTAL ..	27,740	12,065	13,369	53,164	802	496	159	1,457	28,542	12,561	13,518	54,621	2	5	32,667	18,902	1,588	...	1,105	288	64	224.13	93.07	113.71	430.91	



DIX II.

performed in the Dispensaries of Kotah State during the year 1897.

NUMBER OF				OPERATIONS.		Total number of diets supplied.	COST OF						REMARKS.
IN-PATIENTS.				Major.	Minor.		Establishment.	Bazar Medicines.	Contingencies.	Diets.	Drugs.	Total.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.										
12-17	0-22	0-51	12-90	74	621	4,431	Rs. A. P. 3,341 4 5	Rs. A. P. 47 5 0	Rs. A. P. 379 5 2	Rs. A. P. 545 12 4	Rs. A. P. 1,410 15 0	Rs. A. P. 5,724 9 11	
..	11-37	3-08	14-46	70	779	4,491	2,290 3 1	56 10 9	216 12 10	486 14 0	848 3 8	3,898 12 4	
2-95	0-93	0-10	3-98	12	105	1,208	922 7 3	7 8 11	14 10 1	104 1 4	449 12 8	1,498 8 3	
3-52	0-56	0-63	4-71	24	271	1,608	712 10 3	27 4 7	53 0 7	172 6 8	477 6 4	1,442 12 5	
2-06	0-56	0-05	2-67	7	90	883	972 0 0	37 4 3	38 3 0	95 7 11	235 6 8	1,378 5 10	
3-84	1-63	0-40	5-87	8	169	2,051	963 0 0	42 10 0	38 6 4	241 3 9	395 6 8	1,680 10 9	
3-42	0-38	0-05	3-85	8	137	1,133	914 10 3	10 13 5	45 12 10	125 1 4	429 9 4	1,525 15 2	
2-56	0-62	0-27	3-45	8	242	1,157	517 11 11	23 2 9	39 6 5	124 15 2	362 13 0	1,068 1 3	
3-54	0-32	0-30	4-76	8	254	1,828	696 0 0	21 3 3	44 10 5	184 13 9	202 3 0	1,148 14 5	
2-79	0-66	0-40	3-85	16	186	1,260	901 2 7	33 15 4	21 9 3	139 5 6	305 15 0	1,401 15 8	
2-26	0-72	0-13	3-11	5	317	985	630 0 0	29 0 0	43 1 3	95 14 4	542 6 4	1,340 5 11	
39-11	18-57	5-92	63-60	240	3,170	21,035	12,861 1 9	336 14 3	934 14 2	2,316 0 1	5,660 1 8	22,108 15 11	

J. CROFTS, M.D., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar.



Statement shewing the number of Patients treated, Operations performed and Sickness and mortality

1	2	3	4												5	6	7			8			
Serial Number.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Period.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.												OPERATIONS.		Classes of Prisoners.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			In-Patients				Classes of				Daily Average				Major.	Minor.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Musalmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.									
1	Jail Hospital, Kotah ...	1897	231	15	...	246	31	215	...	246	8-17	0-39	...	8-56	2	11	Convicts	244	55	299	255-66	22-27	277-93
																	Under-trial	...	...	...	1-47	0-22	1-69
																	Civil Prisoners...	36	...	36	0-65	...	0-65
			231	15	...	246	31	215	...	246	8-17	0-39	...	8-56	2	11	Total ...	280	55	335	257-78	22-49	280-27
2	Jail Hospital, Kotah ...	1898	180	40	...	220	20	200	...	220	4-89	0-80	...	5-69	...	10	Convicts	377	46	423	254-16	23-49	277-65
																	Under-trial	20	6	26	0-28	0-04	0-32
																	Civil Prisoners..	16	3	19	0-63	0-01	0-64
			180	40	...	220	20	200	...	220	4-89	0-80	...	5-69	...	10	Total ...	413	55	468	255-07	23-54	278-61



DIX III.

among Prisoners of all classes in the Jail Hospital, Kotah, during the years 1897 and 1898.

9			10			11			12			13											
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hos- pital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			RATIO PER THOUSAND OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
												A.			B.			C.			D.		
												Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily aver- age number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes ex- cept cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of Hospital.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
316	25	341	219	15	234	8.04	0.38	8.42	10	...	10	8.57	6.74	8.42	31.45	17.05	30.30	39.11	...	35.98	39.11	...	35.98
1	2	3	6	...	6	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...	40.82	...	35.51	88.44	...	76.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	27	344	225	15	240	8.17	0.38	8.55	10	...	10	8.73	6.67	8.56	31.69	16.89	30.51	38.79	...	35.68	38.79	...	35.68
396	30	426	174	40	214	4.89	0.80	5.69	6	1	7	57.05	141.88	64.23	19.23	34.12	20.49	2.62	3.55	2.70	2.62	3.55	2.70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
397	30	427	174	40	214	4.89	0.80	5.69	6	1	7	56.84	141.59	64.01	19.16	34.05	20.42	2.61	3.54	2.69	2.61	3.54	2.69

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Statement of Births and Deaths of

MONTHS.		Population.	BIRTHS.				Total.	DEATHS.								CAUSES.					
			MAHO-MEDANS.		HINDUS.			MAHO-MEDANS.		HINDUS.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	CHO-LERA.	SMALL-POX.		FEVERS.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
January	...	38,620	11	22	20	41	94	12	5	64	40	76	45	121	...	...	1	40	29		
February	...		13	10	26	24	73	3	3	35	33	38	36	74	...	1	...	19	26		
March	...		12	7	27	26	72	14	2	28	28	42	30	72	...	3	1	21	20		
April	...		13	9	15	13	50	14	4	46	25	60	29	89	...	1	3	40	18		
May	...		13	12	27	26	78	8	13	52	47	60	60	120	...	3	2	27	30		
June	...		8	15	32	26	81	15	12	76	55	91	67	158	...	2	1	38	34		
July	...		23	12	30	43	103	12	10	37	33	49	43	92	...	1	1	21	25		
August	...		26	26	51	55	158	25	24	84	55	109	79	188	...	3	2	49	41		
September	...		22	16	58	47	143	34	17	112	106	146	123	269	...	1	...	80	60		
October	...		19	21	73	67	180	41	20	115	109	156	129	285	...	3	4	106	83		
November	...		11	22	40	41	114	20	24	95	119	115	143	258	...	1	3	72	95		
December	...		13	14	44	39	110	18	16	92	69	110	85	195	...	1	1	65	56		
Total	...	38,620	184	186	443	448	1,261	216	150	836	719	1,052	869	1,921	...	20	19	578	517		



PART IV.

the City of Kotah for the Year 1897.

OF DEATHS.														AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.		
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.				INJURIES.										Children.	Adult.	Old.
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Suicide.		Wounds.		Accidents.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.				
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	46	30	45
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	6	29	19	26
5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	6	38	10	24
2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	39	29	21
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	66	19	35
3	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	26	58	36	64
1	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	12	40	19	33
1	3	8	5	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	43	26	100	33	55
11	16	22	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	31	35	50	94	125
2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	36	145	47	93
4	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	33	101	60	97
...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	20	79	46	70
50	38	53	49	1	...	...	1	11	3	1	1	337	242	791	442	688

J. CROFTS, M.D., LIEUT.-COL., I. M. S.,

Agency Surgeon, Kotah & Jhalawar.



Statement of Births and Deaths of the

MONTHS.	Population.	BIRTHS.					Total.	DEATHS.								Grand total.	CHO- LERA.		SMALL- POX.	
		MAHO- MEDANS.		HINDUS.				MAHO- MEDANS.		HINDUS.		TOTAL.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Christian Female.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
January ...	38,620	7	14	38	...	30	89	10	3	68	53	78	56	134	...	...	...	1		
February ...		8	15	17	...	14	54	9	11	43	36	52	47	99	...	...	...	1		
March ...		10	7	18	...	15	50	12	7	40	33	52	40	92	...	...	...	...		
April ...		12	18	20	...	11	61	12	18	58	47	70	65	135	...	...	4	6		
May ...		7	7	13	...	19	46	9	25	52	43	61	68	129	...	...	8	20		
June ...		9	5	10	...	19	43	14	17	34	33	48	55	103	...	..	14	21		
July ...		9	5	10	...	20	44	22	12	44	42	66	54	120	...	...	8	7		
August ...		21	14	32	...	34	101	25	24	75	80	100	104	204	...	...	12	14		
September ...		20	17	63	...	63	163	24	25	84	84	108	109	217	...	...	7	8		
October ...		25	9	62	...	58	154	21	17	73	48	94	65	159	...	...	3	2		
November ...		26	19	58	1	60	164	13	19	74	61	87	80	167	...	...	4	3		
December ...		18	37	48	...	46	149	13	21	63	69	76	90	166	...	...	1	3		
Total ...	38,620	172	167	389	1	389	1,118	184	199	708	634	892	833	1,725	...	...	61	86		



DIX V.

(23)

CSL

City of Kotah for the year 1898.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.																AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.		
FEVERS.		BOWEL COMPLAINTS.				INJURIES.										Children.	Adult.	Old.
Male.	Female.	Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Suicide.		Wounds.		Accident.		Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
41	31	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	18	64	38	32
37	30	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	24	28	47
34	27	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	12	41	15	36
41	39	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	42	35	58
38	32	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	60	21	48
24	24	...	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	70	13	20
28	28	30	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	68	16	36
52	49	11	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	21	28	132	14	58
60	58	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	35	39	133	35	49
61	48	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	69	26	64
51	49	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	73	21	73
40	67	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	15	54	46	66
507	482	71	48	16	10	...	1	...	...	5	2	5	3	227	201	830	308	587

J. CROFTS, M.D., LIEUT.-COL., I. M. S.,

Agency Surgeon, Kotah & Jhalawar.



APPENDIX VI.

Annual statement of Rainfall measured at different Dispensaries in the Kotah State during the year 1897.

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	
Kotah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	06	...	48	3	10	11	10	8	37	2	79	...	07	...	...	...	...	25	97	
Atroo ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	05	...	27	7	55	13	59	6	79	2	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	80	
Baran ...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	83	11	90	11	98	3	71	...	12	...	...	...	...	35	09	
Etawah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	6	23	8	94	2	09	...	20	...	...	...	...	18	60	
Indargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	02	...	...	...	52	8	15	8	85	3	20	...	27	...	...	...	...	21	01	
Khanpur...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	08	4	97	10	56	11	52	5	36	...	20	...	...	...	...	32	88	
Mandana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	05	3	49	9	18	3	58	2	59	...	08	...	...	...	...	18	97	
Mangraol	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	06	2	92	3	97	11	41	3	77	...	58	...	...	...	...	23	16	
Sangode ...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	79	12	88	5	89	5	56	...	50	...	...	...	...	29	59	
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	03	12	26	7	82	2	35	...	24	...	...	...	...	24	70	

JHALRAPATAN, The 12th March 1899.

RAM LALL, ASST.-SURGEON,
In charge, Agency Surgeon, Kotah & Jhalawar.



APPENDIX VII.

Annual Statement of Rainfall measured at different Dispensaries in the Kota State during the year 1898.

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	
Kota ...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	80	3	18	5	68	7	53	3	90	...	...	...	01	...	82	22	56	
Atroo	...	...	1	04	...	...	...	...	...	05	2	58	15	97	8	81	3	72	...	...	...	...	1	01	33	18	
Baran	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	76	9	47	11	05	5	02	...	...	...	13	...	92	32	07	
Etawah	...	...	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	32	6	56	2	42	4	12	...	...	...	05	...	67	17	26	
Indargarh	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	16	9	34	2	20	5	57	...	01	...	...	...	56	21	60	
Khanpur	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	31	9	63	8	92	2	59	...	...	...	...	1	24	27	09	
Mandana	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	56	7	88	10	87	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	81	24	93	
Mangraol	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	83	6	52	3	43	2	37	...	...	...	22	...	54	16	29	
Sangode	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	62	11	39	10	12	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	80	26	67	
Sultanpur	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	82	14	72	5	29	2	93	...	...	...	15	...	68	28	01	

MEDICO-TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF JHALAWAR.

THE State of Jhalawar was founded in 1837 (largely at the expense of the neighbouring State of Kota), in which year Maharaj Rana Madan Singh ascended the gadi. He was a grandson of the famous Jhala Rajput Prime Minister of Kotah, Zalim Singh, as a recognition of whose services to Government the new State was founded for the benefit of his heirs. It consisted of three portions, namely, Central Jhalawar in which is situated Jhalrapatan the capital city, Shahabad and the Chaumabla, in addition to these there was a small detached area known as Kirpur lying to the north-west of Central Jhalawar. It had an area of 2,722 square miles and a population of 343,601 (Census of 1891).

On the 1st January 1899 the greater part of Central Jhalawar, and the whole of Shahabad district were transferred to the Kota State.

THE STATE.

Consists of a main portion comprising the Patun and Chaumabla Parganahs, and a small detached portion Kirpur.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF MAIN PORTION.

It lies between latitude $23^{\circ}45'$ and $24^{\circ}41'$ north and longitude $73^{\circ}31'$ and $76^{\circ}18'$ east.

BOUNDARIES.

North	...	...	...	Gwalior and Kota.
East	...	...	...	Kota, Indore, Tonk and Gwalior.
South	...	...	...	Gwalior and Dewas.
West	...	...	...	Sitamau and Indore.

Area 795 square miles. Population, 150,825 or 189.7 per square mile. Number of towns, two. Number of villages, 407.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF KIRPAPUR.

Lies between latitude $24^{\circ}47'$ and $24^{\circ}51'$ north, and longitude $75^{\circ}25'$ and $75^{\circ}32'$ east
Boundaries:—

North	...	...	...	Gwalior.
South	}			
East		...	...	Oodeypore.
West				

Population and area, figures not available.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The main portion of the state lies on a raised plateau rising gradually from 1,000 feet above sea level in the north to 1,500 feet in the south. The north portion lies in a watershed between two large rivers, the Kali Sind and Au. The south portion is hilly and is intersected by one large and many small streams. The hills are mainly covered with scrub jungle and grass. In and around Jhalrapatan there are several artificial tanks. The characteristics of the country resemble those of Central India, more than of Rajputana. The State possesses famous quarries of red and white sandstone which is largely used by neighbouring



states for high class building operations. The soil is rich of dark clayet mould, the soils being classified into *kali* (black) loam, *mal* (lighter coloured), but almost equally fertile, and *baoli*, shaly and poor. Rock and kunkur here and there approach the surface and interfere with the production of even the *kali* and *mal*. The chief of the many streams in Jhalawar are the Kali Sind, Chhoti Kali Sind and Au. Geologically one of the main rock series of India is well exposed. Jhalrapatan the capital stands on Vindhyan strata, at the northern edge of the great spread of basaltic rocks known as the Deccan trap formation or Malwa trap. The Vindhyan belonging to the upper division in the Indian rock system, the beds about Jhalrapatan belong to the Rewa or middle group, and consist of sandstones and shales with a band of limestone. The strata having been undisturbed, have weathered into scarped plateaux or ridges, with one face steep and the other sloping. These are capped by the sandstone, the low ground being eroded out of the shales.

AGRICULTURE.

All the principal grain are cultivated, and in the southern district opium is extensively grown. Jowar, wheat and opium are the chief crops. Irrigation is entirely by wells, except in the neighbourhood of Jhalrapatan where there are several tanks.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Jhalawar is that of Central India and is generally healthy, the hot weather being less severe than in northern Rajputana, shade temperature ranging from 85° to 89° Fahr. (mean). In the rains the temperature is cool and pleasant, and in the cold season frosts occasionally occur. The annual rainfall is about 40 inches.

THE PEOPLE.

The ruling caste in Jhalawar is the Jhalabhathi Rajput clan, who, previous to the restoration of territory to Kota, formed, according to the census of 1891, only 4 per 1,000 of the total population of the State.

Out of the total population of the state, viz., 150,825, 80,603 are males and 70,222 females, inhabiting two towns and 407 villages (census of 1891) 22.05% are urban and 77.5% rural; the density of the population is 139.7 per square mile and 286.68 per village. The population of the two towns aggregates 34,146.

There are 88 Musalmans and 22 Jains per thousand of the population. The following table shows the ratios per thousand prior to the restoration of territory to Kota, (1) classifying by caste, (2) by nationality or traditional occupation, (3) by occupation actually pursued.

I.—Ratio per thousand of 22 selected castes :—

Brahmin	...	53	Kumhar	...	17
Rajput	...	24	Mali	...	24
Mahajan	...	37	Ballai	...	44
Chamar	...	82	Rahbari	...	1
Phil	...	51	Khati	...	16
Gujar	...	35	Abir	...	12
Mina	...	47	Hajjam	...	18
Jat	...	4	Sonar	...	7
Baori	...	4	Mehtar	...	7
Bagri	...	10	Kanjur	...	1
Charan	...	4	...	...	...



II. Ratio per thousand according to nationality or traditional occupation :—

476.40	are of the agricultural class.
116.68	„ „ professional „
39.10	„ „ commercial „
289.93	„ „ artisans and village menials.
35.13	„ „ vagrants, minor artisans and performers.
42.76	„ „ of different races and nationalities.

III. Ratio per thousand classifying by occupation actually pursued :—

53.54	are in Government service.
605.10	„ occupied in pasture and agriculture.
44.96	„ „ „ personal service.
182.43	„ „ „ the preparation and supply of material substances.
15.19	are occupied in commerce, transport and storage.
21.10	„ „ „ professions, learned, artistic and minor, and
77.68	„ „ of indefinite or of no occupation.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

With the restored territory several dispensaries were handed over to Kota. The following is a list of the Medical Institutions in Jhalawar at the present time.

Chaoni Hospital.

Croft's Female Dispensary, Chaoni.

Patun Dispensary.

Pachpahar „

Dug „

Gungdhar „

The work done in these, as ascertained from the annual reports, was, for the 15 years 1881-1895, as follows : 382,681 out-and 4,856 in-patients were treated, or a total of 387,537 souls, comprising 228,978 Hindus, 148,853 Musalmans, and 9,706 of "other classes." The daily average attendance at the State's dispensaries rose from

$$116.40 \left\{ \frac{107.94 \text{ out-door} + 8.46 \text{ in-door}}{79.42 \text{ men} + 18.43 \text{ women} + 18.55 \text{ children}} \right\} \text{ in 1881}$$

$$\text{to } 375.14 \left\{ \frac{335.70 \text{ out-door} + 39.44 \text{ in-door}}{224.73 \text{ men} + 62.22 \text{ women} + 88.19 \text{ children}} \right\} \text{ in 1895}$$

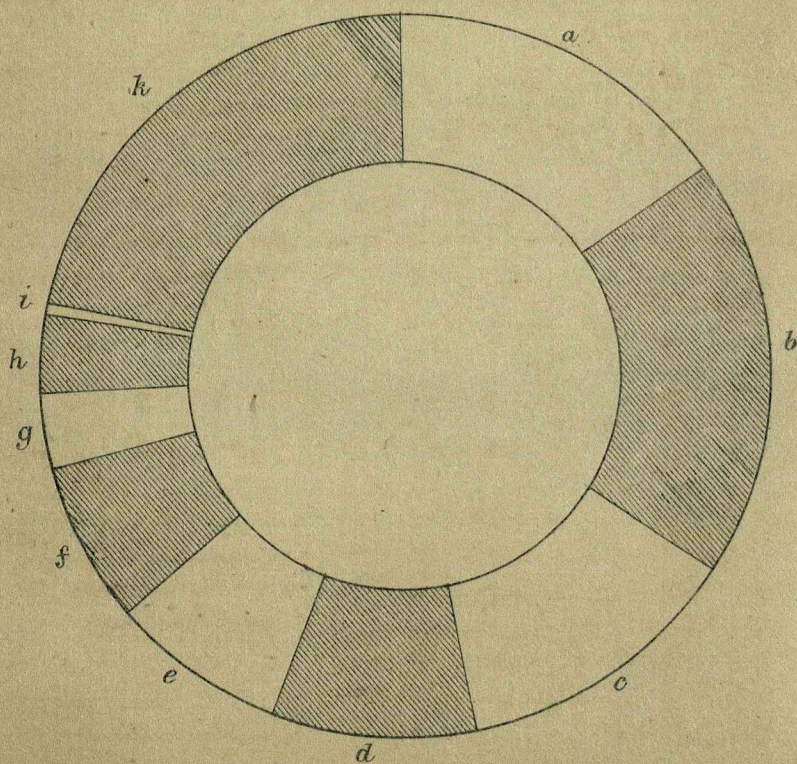
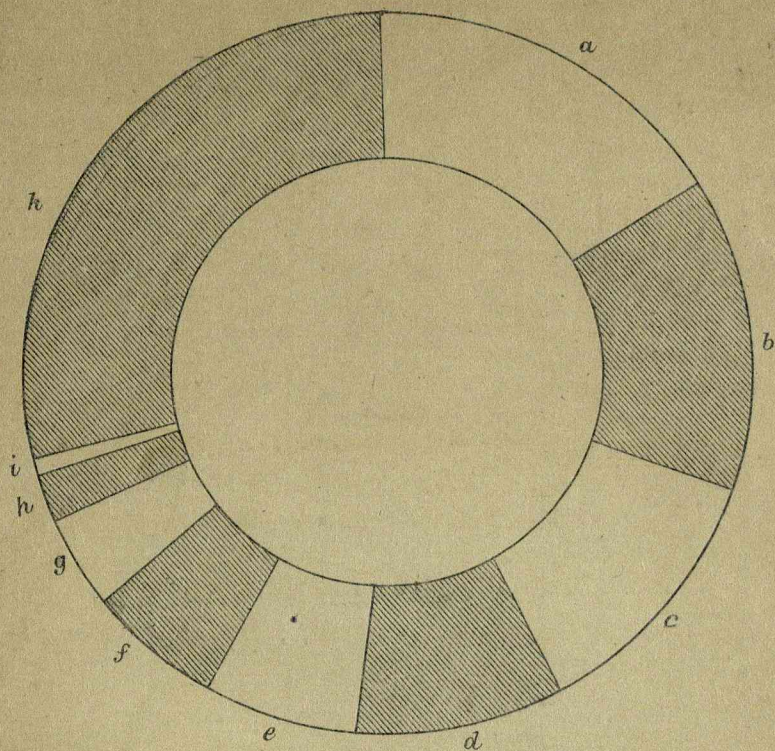
The corresponding figures for 1896 were 476.35 out and 702 in-patients—total 48,337, viz., 31,224 Hindus, 14,976 Musalmans, and 2,137 of other classes: daily average

$$\text{attendance} \left\{ \frac{320.78 \text{ out-door} + 33.58 \text{ in-door}}{207.12 \text{ men} + 62.49 \text{ women} + 84.75 \text{ children}} \right\} = 354.36$$

At the beginning of this year (1896) Jhalawar stood second in order of merit among the Rajputana States for the number of dispensaries to population, third in dispensaries to area, fourth in percentage of population treated (15.21), and seventh as to expenditure on medical aid to its subjects (Rs. 13,048).

The principal causes of illness in the 15 years 1881-95 were malarial fevers (17.95 per cent.), affections of skin and subcutaneous tissues (17.36 per cent.), affections of digestive system*

* Figures for six years 1890-95.





(12.40 per cent.), eye affections (9.09 per cent.), affections of the respiratory system (7.91 per cent.) and ulcers (6.03). Venereal disease, dysentery and cholera accounted for 3.46, 2.87, and 0.24 per cent., respectively, of the cases treated. These percentages are shown graphically in the subjoined diagram. In 1896 the corresponding figures were : Malarial fevers 14.28 per cent., skin and connective tissue affections 20.66 per cent., digestive system 12.84 per cent., eye complaints 12.19 per cent., affections of the respiratory system 6.36 per cent., ulcers 7.13 per cent., venereal diseases 2.02 per cent., dysentery 3.02 per cent., cholera 0.76 per cent. A considerable number of operations are performed at the different dispensaries. In the fifteen years ending 1895 there were performed 1,015 "major" and 21,450 "minor" operations : among the former were 115 iridectomies, 226 extractions of cataractous lens and 10 lithotomies. In 1896 the corresponding figures were 6 iridectomies, 21 cataractous lens removed and lithotomy.

EPIDEMICS.

Jhalawar has not unfrequently suffered severely from outbreaks of cholera, which occur as a rule in the months of June, July, August and September, or in the "rainy season." In 1869 and 1872, and notably in 1875 when it began on 21st May, having been imported from infected districts in Holkar's territories, the disease prevailed. Again in 1882, 1885 and 1889, of which year it is recorded that cholera was more severe than has been known for some years, imported from Kotah, it prevailed from the beginning of July till near the middle of September, and out of 1,094 cases 661 (or 60.42 per cent.) proved fatal.

The epidemic of 1891 was one of the severest ever known in this State ; it lasted from 9th June till 13th October, caused 1,638 cases and 1,003 deaths (61.23 per cent.), and visited 68 villages and 16 towns. The first case occurred on 9th June at Surrah in Ghatoli Tahsil. Cholera had been prevalent in the preceding month in some of the adjacent Indore villages. The disease, after appearing in two other tahsils to the east, declared itself few days later in the south-west portion of the State, being especially severe in the towns of Dag and Gangdhar Districts, which had suffered severely in 1889, escaped this year, and *vice versa*. The epidemic reached its height in July, continued severely through August and September, and ceased rather abruptly in October. Cholera prevailed again in 1892 from May till July ; out of 1,471 attacked 808 died (54.93 per cent.) A new Hospital building for infectious diseases with 12 beds was opened this year.

In 1896 there was a fairly sharp outbreak of cholera in the State : it began at Chipa Barode on 17th June, and prevailed in most of the tahsils. In all 743 cases were reported with 405 deaths, or 54.50 per cent. In the Chaoni there were 214 cases in July and August with 104 deaths, and in Patan City 169 cases gave 107 deaths (63.31 per cent.). 79 cases in Gangdhar resulted in 29 deaths, and Dag had 99 cases with 52 deaths. The epidemic closed on 31st August.

DISPENSARY TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The oldest dispensary in Jhalawar is in Jhalrapatan City. Patan city together with the Chaoni, 4 miles away to the north, forms the head-quarters or capital of the State. The



City is situated in latitude $24^{\circ}32'$ north and longitude $76^{\circ}14'$ east, about quarter mile from a tributary of the Kalisind, by name Chandrabaka. It is 1,060 feet above sea-level. The existing city was built (partly on the site of an older city which, however, lay closer to the Chandrabaka) in 1796 by Zalim Sing, the Prime Minister of Kotah State, and lies at the foot of a range of low hills, the drainage of which is collected into a large artificial lake close to the town on its north-west side. The town is open on the lake side. On all other sides it is walled in by strong fortified walls. The population at the Census of 1891 was 10,783 (males 5,680, females 5,103) living in 2,198 houses. The town is maintained in a fairly good sanitary state by an establishment consisting, besides staff, of 33 sweepers and 3 drivers, with 1 cart for night-soil and 2 urine carts and 20 buffaloes for night-soil and sweepings, 30 urinals and 10 latrines are kept up. The night-soil and sweepings are disposed of on the further bank of the Chandrabaka. The drainage of the city is by open drains leading towards the Chandrabaka, and is fairly efficient. The dispensary dates from 1849; and some good work has been done at it. Up to the close of 1891 both in and out-patients were treated at this dispensary, of which a Hospital Assistant holds charge; but from 1892 onwards the in-patient work has been transferred to the newer and more suitable buildings at the Chaoni. From 1881 till 1895 inclusive there were treated at this city dispensary 1,620 in-patients and 101,578 out-patients; and 445 major and 6,669 minor operations were performed, among the former being 59 iridectomies, 64 cataracts, and 9 lithotomies.

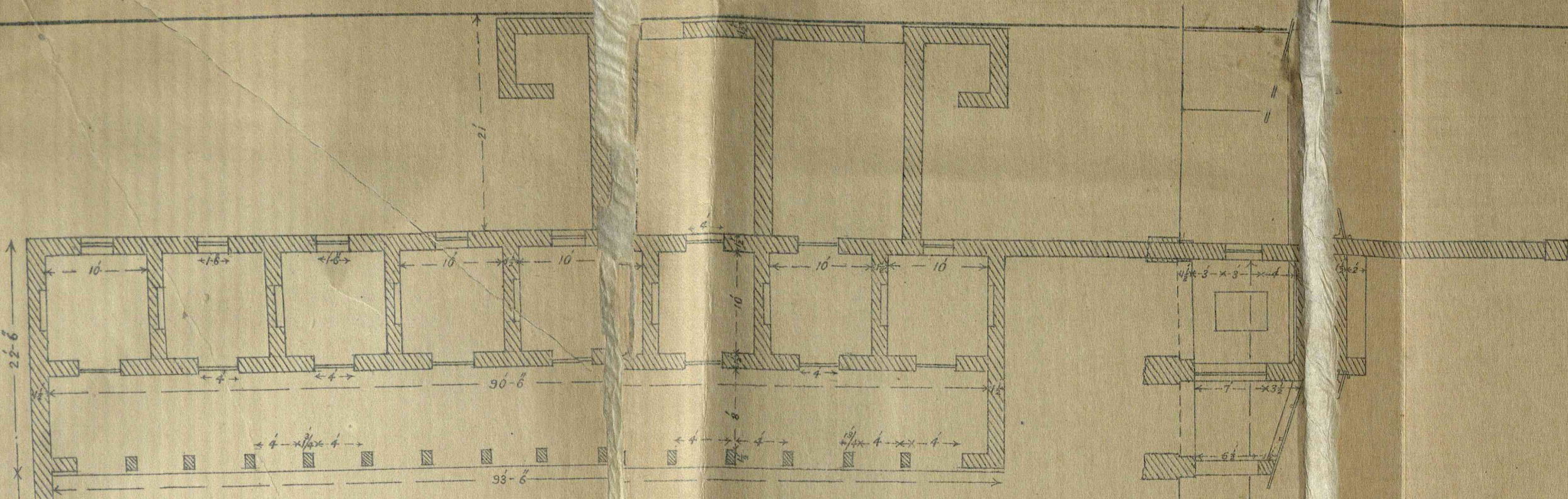
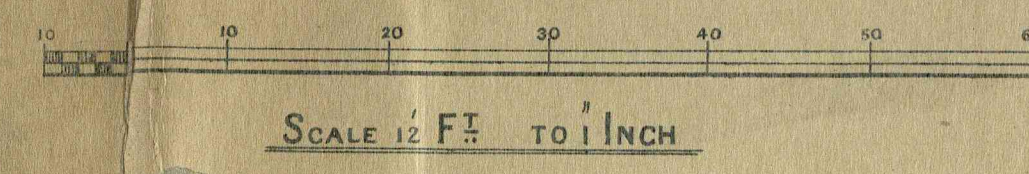
The next oldest dispensary in the State is that in the *Chaoni*. The *Chaoni* was founded in 1796 by Zalim Sing, its site being apparently selected on account of its strategical position opposite to the Fort of Gograon in Kotah territory, from which it is distant a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is a small artificial lake about 1 mile south-west of the *Chaoni*; and several tanks lie quite close to it, and the Kalisind is about a mile away to the east. The palace, law courts and chief public offices are at the *Chaoni*; but the most important business houses—bankers and merchants—are in the Patan city. The *Chaoni* is in latitude $24^{\circ}36'$ north and longitude $76^{\circ}13'$ east, stands 1,050 feet above sea-level, and had at the census of 1891 a population of 23,363 (males 12,126, females 11,237) inhabiting 3,746 houses. The surface drainage is very fair eastwards towards the Kalisind: but the soil of the town, particularly in its lower eastern portion, is much waterlogged, with a consequent ill-effect on the health of the inhabitants of that portion and especially of the jail. The conservancy arrangements are fairly efficient, and the town is kept clean by a staff of 82 men (including 13 sanitary police) with 2 carts for night-soil, 2 for sweepings, 3 for urine, and 16 buffaloes for cleansing work. There are 36 urinals and 10 male and 9 female latrines. The night-soil and sweepings are disposed of at a distance from the *Chaoni*. The Hospital at *Chaoni* was established in 1876. It was at first in the bazar: but in 1891 new buildings, consisting of a centre block, for dispensary, office, operation-room and medical store, and two separate ward blocks, were erected on open ground to the south of the *Chaoni* and east of the public gardens at a cost of Rs. 20,891 (opened on 12th December). The work done at this Hospital in the 15 years, 1881—1895, has been as follows: 105,010 out-patients have been seen and 654 in-patients have been treated (this department being in operation only since 1892); and 7,217 minor and 329 major operations have been performed, including 22 iridectomies and



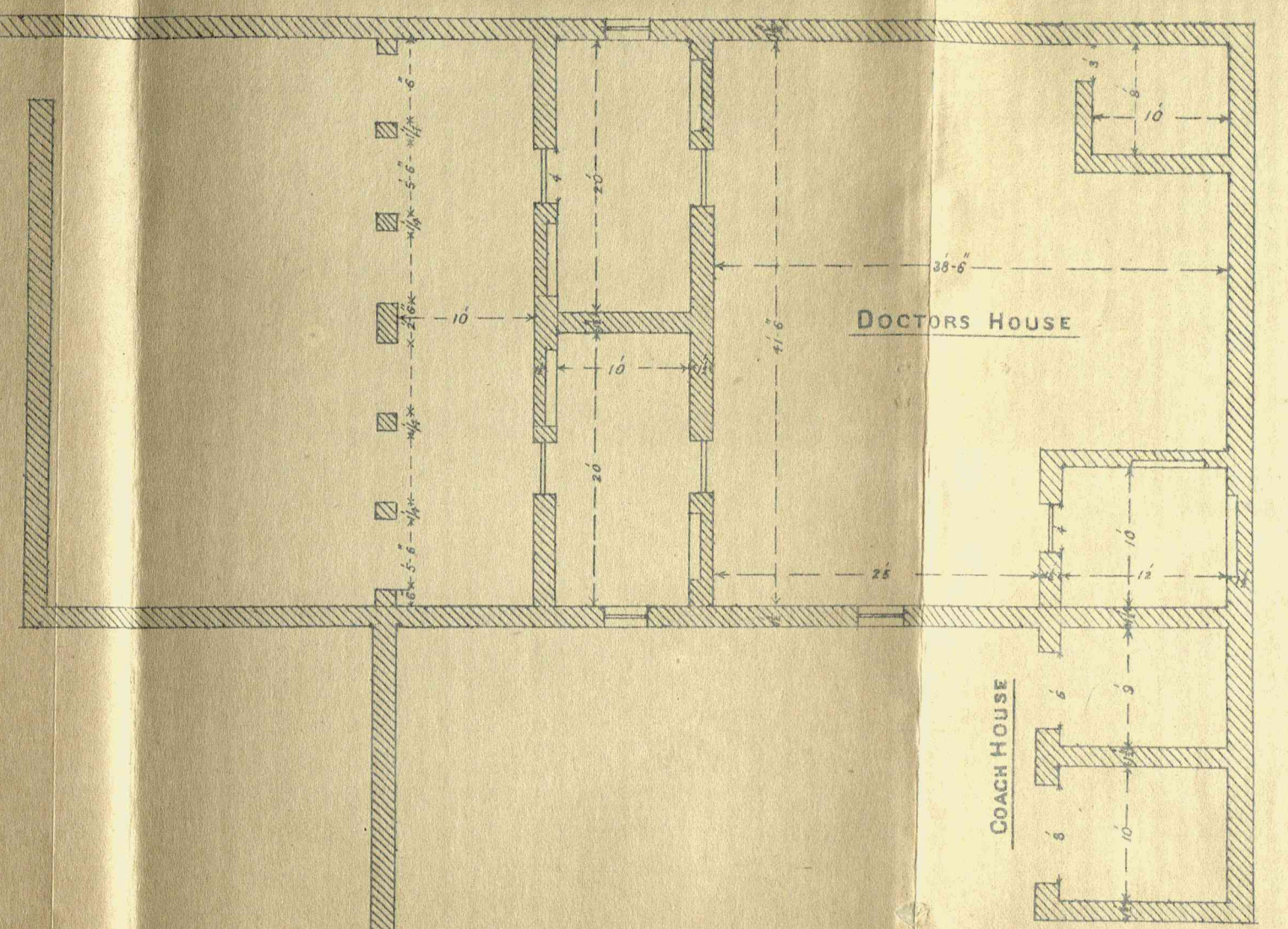
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REGISTER N^o 85.

PLAN OF DISPENSARY
AT
JHALLAWAR

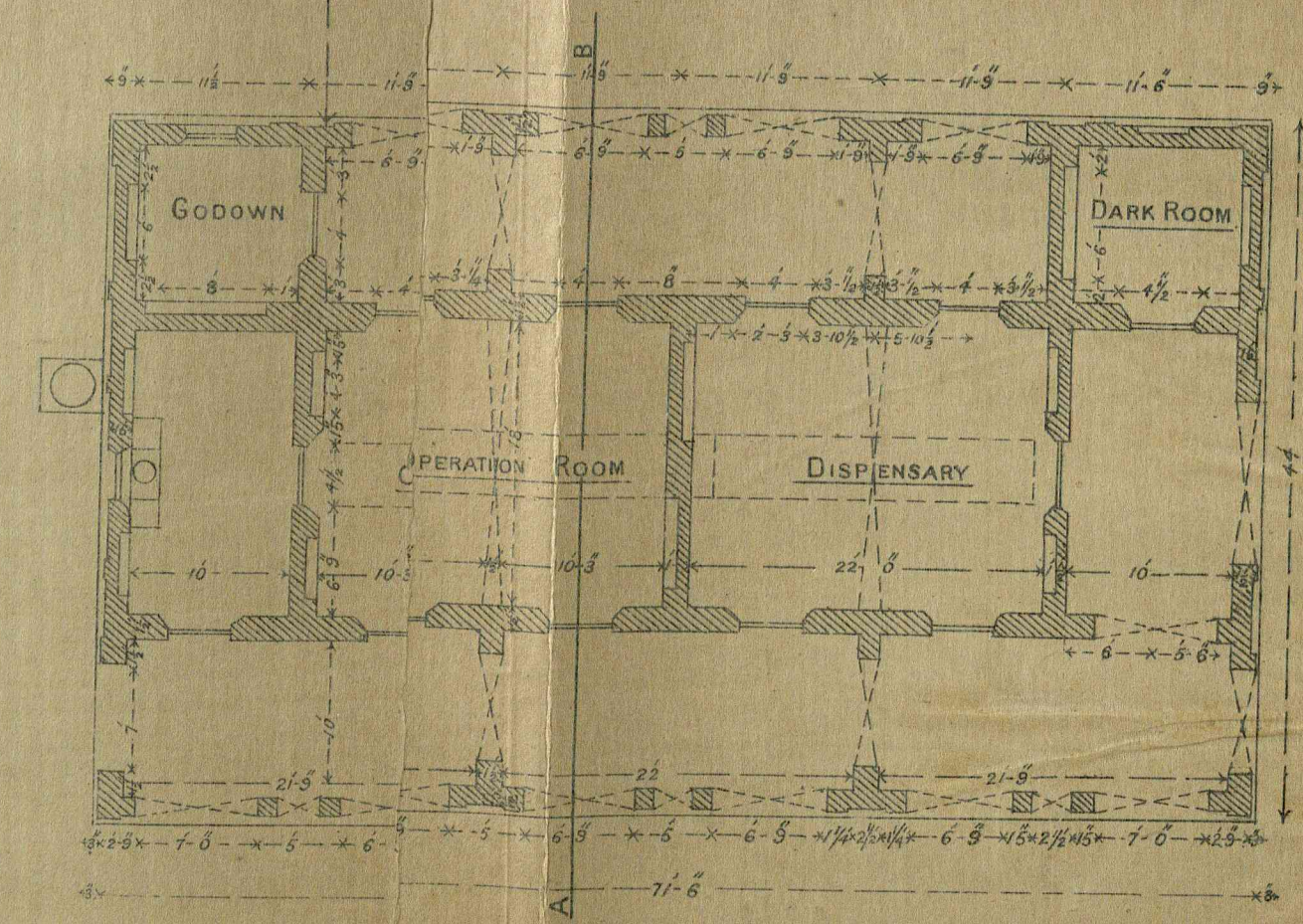


SERVANTS LINE

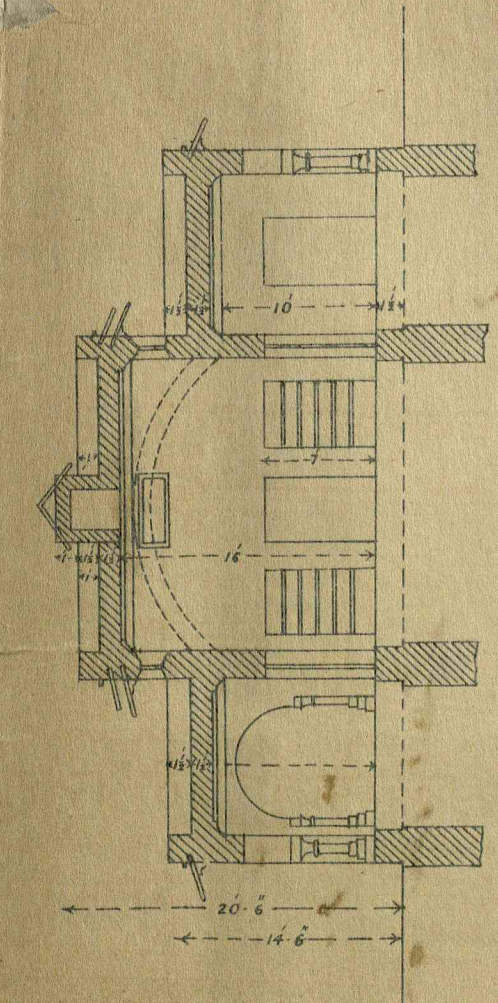
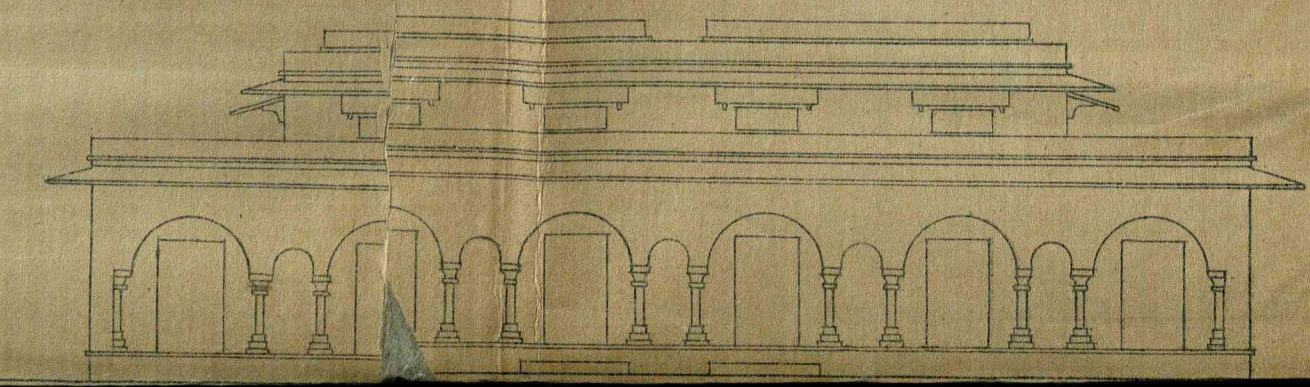


DOCTORS HOUSE

COACH HOUSE

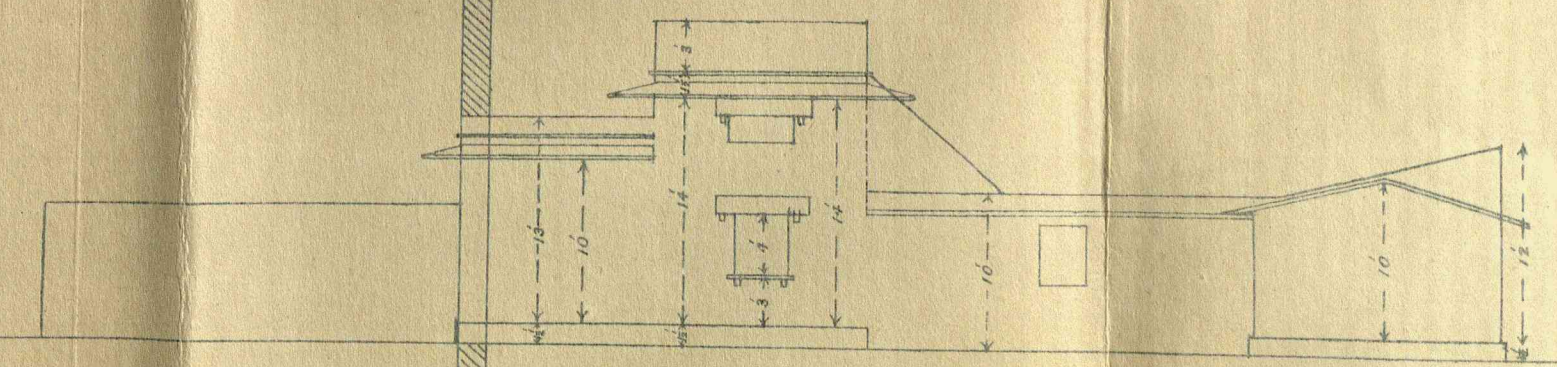


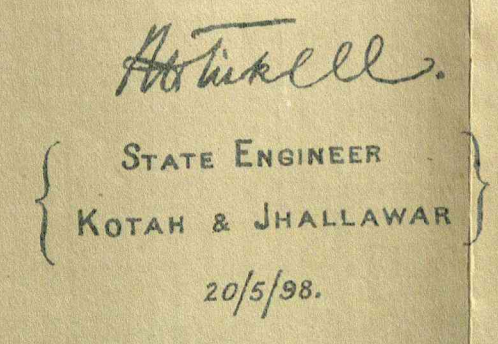
ELEVATION



SECTION ON A.B.

ELEVATION.







51 cataract removeables. The Hospital is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who is also in charge of the medical stores of the State.

Next in seniority comes the Dispensary at *Shahabad*, the head-quarters town of the large territory of the same name, which forms the eastern portion of the State. The *Shahabad Nizamut* comprises 564 square miles with a population (1891) of 26,912. It is thus much more sparsely populated than the rest of *Jhalawar*. A dispensary was opened in the town of *Shahabad* in 1881; and in the 15 years ending 1895, 42,721 out-patients and 904 in-patients were treated, and 39 major and 1,625 minor operations were performed. The dispensary is in charge of a Hospital Assistant.

A dispensary was opened at *Aklera* in the end of 1882. *Aklera* is 27 miles as the crow flies east-south-east of *Patan City*, and the dispensary there has hitherto had to meet the medical wants of practically the whole of the southern portion of the main division of the State. Up to the end of 1895, 55,387 out and 870 in-patients had been treated, and 63 major and 1,523 minor operations had been performed. The *Bakani*, *Aklera*, *Ghatoli* and *Manohar Parganas* comprise altogether 721 square miles, of rather hilly country in parts, with an aggregate population of nearly 90,000: and additional medical conveniences are called for.

A dispensary was started in 1883 at *Pachpahar*—(*Batschbuchar*, a miserable little town) *Pfeiffer*, 1848, in the *Chan Mahal*, 29 miles from the *Chaoni*. Up to 1895 the work done—if the returns are accurate, which is, however, open to question—was 44,249 out and 382 in-patients treated; 34 major and 2,772 minor operations performed. The pargana is 131 square miles in extent, with a population of 18,173: and it has been rather notorious for the frequency with which it has suffered from cholera outbreaks—possibly on account of its propinquity to *Malwa*.

In 1892 dispensaries were opened at *Awar* and *Gangdhar* in the *Chan mahal*, and at *Chipa Barode* to the north-east of *Aklera*. *Awar* is a small pargana of only 80 square miles area, and with 15,755 inhabitants. The work at the dispensary is almost entirely confined to out-patients, of whom 4,541 had been treated up to the end of 1895, 15 in-patients having received treatment; 13 major and 176 minor operations were performed in the same time. *Gangdhar* is a much larger pargana, measuring 187 square miles, with 30,821 inhabitants: and the dispensary at its head-quarters also affords medical aid to a large portion of the neighbouring pargana of *Dag* (168 square miles, 26,206 population): and the work done at the dispensary up to the end of 1895 has been correspondingly large, *viz.*, in-patients 158, out-patients 13,999, major operations 27, and minor 429. The dispensary at *Chipa Barode*, besides serving its own pargana, assists numbers of patients from the neighbouring *Chapra* district of *Tonk State*. At the dispensary, up to and including 1895, there had been treated 15,196 out and 253 in-patients, and 39 major and 974 minor operations had been performed.



The corresponding figures of work done in the several dispensaries of the State for the year 1896 are shewn in the following table :—

JHALAWAR—1896.

Dispensary.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Daily average attendance.	OPERATIONS.	
				Major.	Minor.
Patan City	7,667		54·27	9	496
Chaoni	8,594	211	94·62	97	512
Shahabad	5,646	131	38·71	9	234
Aklara	5,664	103	35·28	13	190
Pachpahar	6,553	86	43·39	10	353
Awar	4,138		19·96	...	103
Gangdhar	6,513	101	40·01	2	240
Chipa Barode	2,860	70	28·12	22	298
Total	47,635	702	354·36	162	2,426

INSANES.

According to the Census of 1891, there were in Jhalawar State 62 persons of unsound mind, *viz.*, 41 males and 21 females. The form of insanity is not stated : but observations seem to show that imbecility and melancholia are the forms most frequently seen, and that cases of mania are less common. The insanes are for the most part harmless, and are taken care of by their friends, or, if friendless, they subsist by wandering around begging. There is a 3-roomed lunatic ward attached to the Chaoni Jail : it is generally untenanted.

LEPERS.

Ninety-two lepers, *viz.*, 71 men and 21 women, were enumerated in the State in 1891. There is no separate provision of accommodation for such unfortunates.

VACCINATION.

The work of vaccination has been vigorously prosecuted in the State for many years. The staff of vaccinators rose from a strength of 1 in 1875, who performed 887 vaccinations with a percentage of success of 81·09, at a cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per successful case, to 4 in 1895, by whom 9,717 vaccinations were performed, out of which 92·55 per cent were returned as successful, at a cost of $1\frac{8}{12}$ anna per case successful. The population of this State is fairly well protected from the risk of epidemic smallpox.

JAILS.

There is only one jail in Jhalawar, that at the Chaoni, which came into existence subsequent to 1875. It is situated on the eastern side of the Chaoni ; but unfortunately its site is very low, and in consequence, during a considerable portion of the year, the subsoil is waterlogged, which state of matters is far from being conducive to good health, and, as a fact, this jail has long been notorious for its unhealthiness, due to the cause abovementioned, but largely also due to overcrowding. The jail can adequately accommodate 164 persons, but it has frequently had to put up much larger numbers : *e.g.*, in 1894 average daily



strength was 192·38, maximum on one day 208, and in 1895 average 217·86, maximum 232. The majority of the prisoners are employed in extramural labour : but lithographic printing, book-binding, and weaving are carried on inside the jail. The prisoners' food is prepared for them in the jail cookhouse, and it is noticeable that the greater the care exercised over the quality of the food-stuffs the less is the tendency to diseases of the digestion. The diseases that have caused most of the sickness in this jail, besides cholera, are malarial fevers, dysentery, affections of the respiratory system, rheumatic affections, digestive system, troubles and affections of skin and subcutaneous tissues and ulcers. The principal causes of death in non-cholera years are dysentery and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems. The sickness and mortality percentages in a few selected years are given below :—

PERCENTAGES OF THE ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF THE DEATHS IN THE YEARS					
Due to—	1881.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Cholera	$\frac{1.73}{31.25}$	..	..	..	$\frac{1.21}{11.11}$
Malarial Fevers ..	$\frac{33.53}{0.00}$	$\frac{28.76}{9.09}$	$\frac{42.31}{0.00}$	$\frac{44.85}{8.33}$	$\frac{29.69}{0.00}$
Dysentery	$\frac{10.98}{37.50}$	$\frac{16.31}{0.00}$	$\frac{12.02}{36.36}$	$\frac{15.98}{41.66}$	$\frac{21.82}{44.44}$
Respiratory Diseases	$\frac{10.69}{12.50}$	$\frac{25.75}{0.00}$	$\frac{15.87}{54.54}$	$\frac{15.98}{41.66}$	$\frac{10.30}{33.33}$
Diseases of Digestive System ..	$\frac{6.36}{0.00}$	$\frac{6.01}{45.45}$	$\frac{3.38}{0.00}$	$\frac{3.61}{8.33}$	$\frac{9.69}{11.11}$

T. A. WEIR,
Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.

The following *Medical Officers* have held charge of the Jhalawar State since 1879, previous to which time the State was under the medical superintendence of the Medical Officer of Haraoti and Tonk :—

Dr. A. Adams	..	February	1879	to	March	1881
„ A. Moreton	..	May	1881	„	November	1882
„ A. Adams	..	November	1882	„	February	1883
„ J. Crofts ..	..	February	1883	„	March	1884
„ Harington	..	April	1884	„	September	1884
„ J. Crofts ..	..	November	1884	„	June	1886
„ A. Leahy ..	..	September	1886	„	May	1887
„ R. Shore ..	..	September	1887	„	December	1887
„ J. Crofts ..	..	January	1888	„	June	1888
„ R. Shore ..	..	August	1888	„	June	1890
„ J. Crofts ..	..	June	1890	„	June	1891
„ R. Shore ..	..	June	1891	„	October	1891
„ J. Crofts ..	..	October	1891	„	March 31st	1896
„ R. Shore ..	..	April 5th	1896	„	November 5th	1896
„ T. A. Weir	..	November 6th	1896	„	November 30th	1897
„ J. Crofts ..	..	January 26th	1898	„	March 4th	1898
„ H. R. Woolbert	..	April	1898	„	November	1899
„ J. Crofts ..	..	November	1898	„	present date	

23rd January 1899.

J. CROFTS, M. D.,
Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.



APPEN

Statement showing the total number of Patients treated and Operations

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.												CLASSES OF						DAILY AVERAGE			
	OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.				OUT-PATIENTS.			IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Hindus.	Musalman.	Other Class.	Hindus.	Musalman.	Other Class.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chaoni Hospital ..	4,064	1,521	2,146	7,731	255	7	10	272	4,319	1,528	2,156	8,003	4,375	3,149	207	219	53	..	45.17	13.68	19.83	78.68
Dag Dispensary ..	2,635	719	1,223	4,577	12	4	..	16	2,647	723	1,223	4,593	3,615	597	365	13	1	2	12.86	3.67	5.50	22.03
Chipa Barode ..	2,964	957	1,130	5,051	74	25	3	102	3,038	982	1,133	5,153	3,131	1,307	613	65	22	15	24.04	8.74	7.93	40.71
Gungdhar ..	3,138	1,187	1,841	6,166	68	6	4	78	3,206	1,193	1,845	6,244	4,012	1,625	529	45	8	25	17.73	7.05	10.56	35.34
Iklera ..	3,206	712	1,291	5,209	81	17	2	100	3,287	729	1,293	5,309	3,225	1,481	503	78	15	7	16.91	4.70	7.65	29.26
Pachpahar ..	1,709	573	792	3,074	24	9	4	37	1,733	582	796	3,111	2,089	876	109	28	1	8	12.58	3.63	4.73	20.94
Patan ..	3,703	1,161	1,636	6,490	..	..	..	..	3,703	1,161	1,636	6,490	4,133	1,922	435	..	..	..	30.65	8.19	12.31	51.15
Shahabad ..	3,764	1,149	1,154	6,067	110	25	8	143	3,874	1,174	1,162	6,210	3,168	2,791	108	62	78	3	28.00	6.61	6.19	35.80
Manohar Thana ..	1,221	325	312	1,853	11	2	..	13	1,232	327	312	1,871	1,106	717	35	9	3	1	10.13	2.30	3.50	15.93
Total ..	28,404	8,294	11,525	46,223	635	95	31	761	27,039	8,389	11,556	46,984	28,854	14,465	2,904	519	181	61	193.07	58.47	78.20	329.74



DIX I.

performed in the Dispensaries of Jhalawar State during the year 1897.

NUMBER OF				OPERATIONS.		Total number of diets supplied.	COST OF						REMARKS.
IN-PATIENTS.				Major.	Minor.		Establishment.	Bazar Medicines.	Contingences.	Diets.	Drugs.	Total.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.										
12-17	0-22	0-51	12-90	61	185	4,431	Rs. A. P. 3,239 14 10	Rs. A. P. 39 9 6	Rs. A. P. 428 6 11	Rs. A. P. 624 5 3	Rs. A. P. 661 12 0	Rs. A. P. 4,994 0 5	
0-43	0-13	..	0-56	18	157	248	636 0 9	21 11 0	69 14 9	34 13 10	381 10 8	1,144 3 0	
3-28	1-25	0-14	4-67	45	338	1,508	713 0 9	31 6 6	66 2 9	191 0 5	613 1 4	1,614 11 9	
3-03	0-23	0-24	3-50	15	308	1,248	716 0 9	33 7 6	64 14 6	168 10 5	517 4 0	1,500 5 2	
3-78	0-93	0-05	4-76	32	177	1,397	710 0 9	38 2 10	90 6 6	174 7 9	440 14 8	1,454 0 6	
1-76	0-33	0-17	2-26	6	143	749	709 3 9	19 14 9	50 0 0	83 15 9	258 4 0	1,121 6 3	
..	..	..	..	10	533	..	1,123 0 9	44 10 3	100 3 7		538 4 0	1,804 2 7	
4-07	0-71	0-29	5-07	20	315	1,863	713 14 2	22 0 11	85 9 4	229 8 6	514 4 0	1,565 4 11	
0-71	0-07	..	0-78	4	44	262	359 10 7	16 2 1	33 5 2	36 11 8	155 14 8	600 12 2	
29-23	3-87	1-40	34-50	211	2,200	11,706	8,920 15 1	267 1 3	998 15 6	1,542 9 7	4,079 5 4	15,798 14 9	

J. CROFTS, M.D., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar.



Statement showing the total number of Patients treated

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR,												CLASS OF						DAILY AVERAGE			
	OUT-PATIENTS.				IN-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.				OUT-PATIENTS.			IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other class.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other Class.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chauani ..	3,599	1,487	2,261	7,947	168	37	15	220	4,067	1,524	2,276	7,867	4,249	3,351	47	154	49	17	44.59	12.33	23.68	80.59
Dag ..	3,003	763	721	4,487	69	14	2	85	3,072	777	723	4,572	3,353	853	281	64	7	14	25.02	6.78	5.91	37.71
Chipa Barode ..	2,780	914	1,869	5,563	61	8	3	72	2,841	922	1,872	5,635	2,763	2,098	704	49	12	11	17.32	5.38	11.02	33.12
Gungdhar ...	3,711	1,190	2,179	7,080	83	4	1	88	3,794	1,194	2,180	7,168	4,699	1,874	507	50	12	20	21.63	8.25	13.29	43.27
Iklera ..	2,142	570	1,077	3,789	56	10	..	66	2,198	680	1,077	3,855	2,302	1,035	452	44	10	12	20.56	4.64	10.76	35.96
Pachpahar ..	3,062	898	649	4,609	43	8	1	52	3,105	906	644	4,655	3,145	1,270	188	38	8	6	20.37	6.69	3.85	30.91
Patan ..	3,663	1,078	2,059	6,800	..	..	..	..	3,663	1,078	2,059	6,800	4,189	2,216	395	..	..	..	28.78	8.96	14.33	52.07
Shahabad ..	4,129	1,228	1,122	6,479	92	21	4	117	4,227	1,249	1,126	6,602	3,326	2,433	720	66	39	18	22.62	6.20	5.36	34.18
Manahar Thana ..	2,580	382	389	3,351	54	3	2	59	2,634	385	391	3,410	2,059	1,204	88	45	12	2	23.47	3.67	3.80	30.94
TOTAL ..	28,969	8,510	12,320	49,799	632	105	28	765	29,801	8,615	12,348	50,564	30,085	16,332	3,382	516	149	100	224.42	63.40	92.55	381.37



DIX II.

and operations performed in the Dispensaries of Jhalawar State during the year 1898.

NUMBER OF				OPERATIONS.		Total number of diets supplied.	COST OF						REMARKS.
IN-PATIENTS.							Establishment.	Bazar Medicines.	Diets.	Contingencies.	Drugs.	Total.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Major.	Minor.								
641	145	032	818	58	189	2,715	Rs. A. P. 2,976 0 11	Rs. A. P. 21 14 8	Rs. A. P. 299 1 0	Rs. A. P. 379 4 4	Rs. A. P. 489 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,165 4 11	
348	068	006	417	23	343	1,427	812 0 0	26 1 6	172 3 0	55 14 0	279 0 0	1,345 2 6	
325	032	013	370	5	175	1,265	676 1 8	41 8 9	121 3 1	93 4 11	241 0 0	1,273 2 3	
319	025	003	347	4	349	1,158	684 0 0	36 4 5	151 9 3	61 1 3	434 0 0	1,306 14 11	
354	072	..	426	2	92	1,577	684 0 0	34 13 4	162 2 5	74 14 3	234 0 0	1,189 14 0	
336	044	008	388	5	341	1,393	684 0 0	26 2 10	137 14 10	44 10 3	282 0 0	1,174 11 11	
..	..	..	..	13	576	..	1,044 0 0	49 0 3		99 8 3	410 0 0	1,602 8 6	
346	066	014	426	3	535	1,558	708 0 0	23 11 2	142 14 9	72 8 9	399 0 0	1,346 2 8	
402	013	021	436	4	121	1,593	612 0 0	48 10 0	160 11 2	29 5 6	307 0 0	1,057 10 8	
2071	480	097	3628	117	2,721	12,686	8,880 2 5	208 2 11	1,347 11 6	910 7 6	3,075 0 0	14,521 3 4	

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APPEN

Statement showing the number of patients treated, operations performed and sickness and mortality

1	2	3	4												5	6	7			8			
Serial Number.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Period.	TREATED DURING THE YEAR.												Classes of Prisoners.	No. of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and Civil prisoners respectively but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.						
			In-Patients.				Classes of				Daily average.						Major.	Minor.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Musalmans.	Hindus.	Other Class.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.									
1	Jail Hospital, Jhalrapatan	1897	221	...	...	221	36	184	1	221	5-93	...	...	5-93	2	27	Convicts ...	113	25	138	189-64	9-28	198-92
																	Under-trial	26	...	26	8-49	0-15	8-14
																	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			221	...	...	221	36	184	1	221	5-93	...	...	5-93	2	27	Total ...	139	25	164	198-13	9-43	207-56
2	Jail Hospital, Jhalrapatan	1898	239	3	...	242	36	204	2	242	6-38	0-16	...	6-54	3	2	Convicts ...	113	25	138	184-02	8-38	192-40
																	Under-trial	26	...	26	3-74	0-14	3-88
																	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			239	3	...	242	36	204	2	242	6-38	0-16	...	6-54	3	2	Total ...	13	25	164	187-76	8-52	196-28



DIX III.

Among prisoners of all classes in the Jail Hospital Chaoni, Jalrapatan, during the years 1897 and 1898.

9			10			11			12			13											
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			RATIO PER THOUSAND OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
												A			B			C			D		
												Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of Hospital.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
220	13	233	198	...	198	5.43	...	5.43	6	...	6	10.44	...	9.95	28.63	...	27.30	31.64	...	30.16	31.64	...	30.16
25	...	25	18	...	18	0.50	...	0.50	1	...	1	21.44	...	20.83	58.89	...	57.87	117.78	...	115.74	117.78	...	115.74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	13	258	216	...	216	5.93	...	5.93	7	...	7	10.90	...	10.41	29.93	...	28.57	85.33	...	33.75	85.33	...	33.75
222	10	232	222	3	225	5.83	0.16	5.99	6	...	6	100.53	29.82	97.45	31.67	19.38	31.13	2.72	...	2.60	2.72	...	2.60
16	...	16	10	...	10	05.5	...	0.55	...	...	...	223.01	...	215.10	148.08	...	142.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	10	248	232	3	235	6.38	0.16	6.54	6	...	6	102.97	29.34	99.77	33.98	19.07	33.34	2.66	...	2.55	2.66	...	2.55

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APPENDIX IV.

TABLE IV.—Births and Deaths in Jhalawar State for the year 1897.

NAMES.	Population according to census of 1891.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.								
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Bowel diseases.	Snake-bites.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
The Chaoni ...	23,271	241	167	408	18	...	2	296	177	2	3	30	510	22
Patan ...	10,681	86	68	154	15	...	2	118	59	...	2	8	189	18
Pargana Patan ...	17,439	78	48	126	7	10	1	128	27	1	1	23	191	11
Asnawar ...	9,456	48	30	78	8	...	1	66	2	2	...	2	73	8
Bakani ...	28,325	177	161	338	13	6	3	257	106	...	...	55	427	15
Iklera ...	16,788	77	67	144	9	...	2	85	40	...	...	34	161	9
Ghatoli ...	15,845	52	42	94	6	...	3	144	12	1	...	12	142	9
Manohar Thana ...	27,858	113	71	184	7	20	8	216	13	...	...	61	318	11
Chipa Barode ...	34,288	219	166	385	11	10	6	250	152	...	...	21	439	13
Uprety ...	13,124	45	28	73	6	1	4	105	36	10	...	27	183	14
Jalaity ...	13,415	104	60	164	12	...	...	110	33	1	...	11	155	12
Pachpahar ...	18,007	71	65	136	8	59	10	98	15	...	...	17	199	11
Awar ...	15,476	125	78	203	13	29	8	175	32	...	...	39	283	18
Dag ...	25,989	76	38	114	4	...	2	123	17	1	...	33	176	7
Gangdhar ...	30,252	135	60	195	6	...	...	247	13	4	...	14	278	9
Suket ...	16,581	29	29	58	3	11	2	61	14	3	...	8	99	6
Chechat ...	24,704	157	116	273	11	...	4	212	5	1	1	16	239	10
Total ...	34,199	1,833	1,294	3,127	9	146	58	2,661	753	26	7	411	4,062	12



APPENDIX V.

TABLE IV.—Births and Deaths in Jhalawar State for the year 1898.

NAMES.		Population according to the census of 1891.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Bowel diseases.	Snake-bites.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
The Chaoni	...	23,170	128	96	224	10	...	...	182	85	2	1	11	281	12
Patan City	...	10,846	97	94	191	18	...	3	76	11	...	1	14	105	10
Patan Tehsil	...	17,374	84	58	142	8	...	11	78	4	...	...	7	100	6
Pachpahar	...	17,944	76	92	168	9	...	...	117	2	2	...	8	129	7
Awar	...	15,396	79	68	147	10	...	6	86	6	1	...	32	131	9
Dag	...	25,895	59	42	101	4	...	...	112	22	1	...	12	147	6
Gangdhar	...	30,169	144	78	222	7	...	...	280	1	...	2	11	294	10
Total	...	140,794	667	528	1,195	8	...	20	931	131	6	4	95	1,187	8

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APPENDIX VI.

Annual statement of Rainfall measured at different Dispensaries in the Jhalawar State during the year 1898.

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL		REMARKS.
	ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		ins. cts.		
Chaoni Hospital ...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	20	3	39	8	87	8	54	7	31	...	...	...	...	1	60	30	40		
Dag Dispensary ..	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	6	01	11	13	10	06	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	77	33	15		
Chipa Barode „ ...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	3	06	16	28	6	88	4	95	...	...	...	...	1	59	33	67		
Gangdhar „ ...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	11	13	12	24	3	38	...	...	...	...	1	41	30	31		
Iklera „ ...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	12	28	5	69	3	95	...	...	...	...	1	67	28	02		
Pachpahar „ ...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	5	99	8	44	5	94	3	87	...	...	...	...	1	82	27	32		
Patan „ ...	...	...	...	49	...	02	...	...	03	3	54	7	34	7	92	8	54	...	...	...	...	1	53	29	41		
Shahabad „ ...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	19	4	82	13	90	4	31	2	82	...	...	...	05	...	88	28	18		
Manohar Thana „ ...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	95	7	21	13	04	4	68	...	...	...	...	...	93	29	05		

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APPENDIX VII.

Annual statement of Rainfall measured at different Dispensaries in the Jhalawar State during the year 1897.

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL		REMARKS.
	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	ins.	cts.	
Chaoni ...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	6	02	15	46	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	63	
Awar ...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	03	...	20	8	95	5	89	9	45	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	83	
Chipa Barode	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	01	...	09	8	69	12	05	6	34	7	85	...	17	...	...	...	...	36	15	
Gangdhar	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	03	...	02	3	87	6	66	8	90	3	02	...	70	...	...	...	...	23	50	
Iklera ...	...	2	78	...	...	...	...	02	...	...	10	24	5	49	8	82	4	65	1	29	...	...	...	...	38	29	
Pachpahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	43	6	07	11	09	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	
Patan ...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	02	...	24	5	50	7	24	14	43	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	51	
Shahabad	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	13	...	46	13	26	14	36	15	27	4	20	...	44	...	...	...	...	48	27	
Manohar Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	17	44	9	79	6	71	7	93	...	10	...	...	...	...	41	98	

(Sd.) RAM LALL, ASST. SURGEON,

JHALAPATAN : The 12th March 1898.

Agency Surgeon, Kotah & Jhalawar.